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Elementary Classics

QUINTUS CURTIUS

SELECTIONS

F. COVERLEY SMITH

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PRESENTED

TO

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

Misses McMillan

SELECTIONS FROM QUINTUS CURTIUS

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Elementary Classics

SELECTIONS

FROM

QUINTUS CURTIUS

ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS

With Vocabulary, Notes, and Exercises

EDITED BY
F. COVERLEY SMITH

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LIFE OF ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDER succeeded to the throne of Macedon on the assassination of his father Philip in B.C. 336, in which year also Darius Codomannus became King of Persia. Born in 356, he had received the best education the times could give, among his teachers being Aristotle. Immediately upon his accession he took the field against the neighbouring Triballi and Illyrians and suppressed them. After destroying Thebes and thus overawing Greece, he assumed the command of the united Greek forces (except the Spartans) for the expedition against Persia which his father was about to undertake when he was killed; marched through Thrace to the Hellespont, which he crossed, and entering Asia Minor totally defeated the Persian general Memnon at the river Granicus (334). After securing the sea-coast by the capture of the chief towns Sardis, Miletus, Halicarnassus, he pushed on to meet Darius, whom he routed at Issus, in Cilicia (333). Phoenicia and Egypt were then subdued, and he advanced into the heart of the Persian Empire. Crossing the Tigris and Euphrates

he defeated Darius in the decisive battle of Arbela (really fought 50 miles from that town, at Gaugamela) and entered Babylon (betrayed to him by the satrap Mazaeus), Susa and Persepolis. The assassination of Darius by Bessus, the satrap of Bactria, left the Persian Empire without a head, but there were still the great Eastern provinces to subdue. These Alexander, after executing Bessus, proceeded to conquer, and not content with this, invaded India, defeated and captured Porus, one of the native kings, and would have attempted the subjugation of the whole country, had not his soldiers refused to follow him. Accordingly at the Acesines he had to return (326), and died at Babylon in 323. Alexander was a King, General, Soldier, and Explorer, and excelled in each capacity. His character was a strange mixture of virtues and vices. He was adventurous, brave to rashness, profusely generous, the idol of his soldiers. His treatment of the family of Darius, who fell into his hands at Issus, was worthy of the age of chivalry. On the other hand he was liable to terrible excesses of passion and cruelty. The murder of Clitus, and his revenge upon Betis, the brave defender of Gaza, shocked even the not too sensitive Greeks.

SELECTIONS FROM

QUINTUS CURTIUS.

1. *Alexander is taken dangerously ill through bathing, while hot, in the river Cydnus.*

[The Macedonians had come to Tarsus from Gordium, in Phrygia, where they had mustered for the invasion of Persia.]

MEDIAM Cydnus amnis, de quo paulo ante dictum est, interfluit. Et tunc aestas erat, cuius calor non aliam magis quam Ciliciae oram vapore solis accendit, et diei fervidissimum tempus esse coeperat. Pulvere simul ac sudore perfusum regem invitavit liquor fluminis, ut calidum adhuc corpus ablueret. Itaque veste deposita in conspectu agminis—decorum quoque futurum ratus, si ostendisset suis, levi et parabili cultu corporis se esse contentum—descendit in flumen. Vixque ingressi subito horrore artus rigere coeperunt, pallor deinde suffusus est et totum propemodum corpus vitalis calor liquit. Expiranti similem ministri manu excipiunt nec satis compotem mentis in tabernaculum deferunt.

2. *Grief and anxiety of the soldiers.*

Ingens sollicitudo et paene iam luctus in castris erat. Flentes querebantur, in tanto impetu cursuque rerum omnis aetatis ac memoriae clarissimum regem non in acie saltem, non ab hoste deiectum, sed abluentem aqua corpus ereptum esse et extinctum. Instare Dareum, victorem, antequam vidisset hostem. Sibi easdem terras, quas victoria peragrassent, repetendas: omnia aut ipsos aut hostes populatos: per vastas solitudines, etiamsi nemo insequi velit, euntes fame atque inopia debellari posse. Quem signum daturum fugientibus? quem ausurum Alexandro succedere? Iam ut ad Hellespontum fuga penetrarint, classem, qua transeant, quem praeparaturum? Rursus in ipsum regem misericordia versa illum florem iuventae, illam vim animi, eundem regem et commilitonem divelli a se et abrumpi inmemores sui querebantur.

3. *Kill or cure.*

Inter haec liberius meare spiritus coeperat adlevabatque rex oculos et paulatim redeunte animo circumstantes amicos agnoverat: laxataque vis morbi ob hoc solum videbatur, quia magnitudinem mali sentiebat. Animi autem aegritudo corpus urguebat, quippe Dareum quinto die in Cilicia fore nuntiabatur. Vinctum ergo se tradi et tantam victoriam eripi

sibi ex manibus obscuraque et ignobili morte in tabernaculo extingui se querebatur. Admissisque amicis pariter ac medicis: 'In quo me,' inquit, 'articulo rerum mearum fortuna deprehenderit, cernitis. Strepitum hostilium armorum exaudire mihi videor et, qui ultro intuli bellum, iam provocor. Dareus ergo cum tam superbas literas scriberet, fortunam meam in consilio habuit: sed nequiquam, si mihi arbitrio meo curari licet. Lenta remedia et segnes medicos non expectant tempora mea: vel mori strenue quam tarde convalescere mihi melius est. Proinde, si quid opis, si quid artis in medicis est, sciant, me non tam mortis quam belli remedium quaerere.' Ingentem omnibus incusserat curam tam praeceps temeritas eius. Ergo pro se quisque precari coepere, ne festinatione periculum augeret, sed esset in potestate medentium: inexperta remedia haud iniuria ipsis esse suspecta, cum ad perniciem eius etiam a latere ipsius pecunia sollicitaret hostis. Quippe Dareus mille talenta interfectori Alexandri daturum se pronuntiari iusserat. Itaque ne ausurum quidem quemquam arbitrabantur experiri remedium, quod propter novitatem posset esse suspectum.

4. "*Can I trust my doctor?*"

Erat inter nobiles medicos, ex Macedonia regem secutus, Philippus, natione Acarnan, fidus admodum regi: puero comes et custos salutis datus non ut regem

modo, sed etiam ut alumnum eximia caritate diligebat. Is non praeceps se, sed strenuum remedium adferre tantamque vim morbi potione medicata levaturum esse promisit. Nulli promissum eius placebat praeter ipsum, cuius periculo pollicebatur. Omnia quippe facilius quam moram perpeti poterat: arma et acies in oculis erant et victoriam in eo positam esse arbitrabatur, si tantum ante signa stare potuisset, id ipsum, quod post diem tertium medicamentum sumpturus esset—ita enim medicus praedixerat—aegre ferens. Inter haec a Parmenione, fidissimo purpuratorum, litteras accipit, quibus ei denuntiabat, ne salutem suam Philippo committeret: mille talentis a Dareo et spe nuptiarum sororis eius esse corruptum. Ingentem animo sollicitudinem litterae incusserant et, quidquid in utramque partem aut metus aut spes subiecerat, secreta aestimatione pensabat. 'Bibere perseverem, ut, si venenum datum fuerit, ne immerito quidem, quidquid acciderit, evenisse videatur? Damnem medici fidem? in tabernaculo ergo me opprimi patiar? At satius est alieno me mori scelere, quam metu nostro.' Diu animo in diversa versato nulli, quid scriptum esset, enuntiat epistolamque sigillo anuli sui inpresso pulvino, cui incubabat, subiecit.

5. "*Yes.*"

Inter has cogitationes biduo absumpto illuxit a medico destinatus dies, et ille cum poculo, in quo

medicamentum diluerat, intravit. Quo viso Alexander levato corpore in cubili epistolam a Parmenione missam sinistra manu tenens accipit poculum et haurit interritus : tum epistolam legere Philippum iubet nec a vultu legentis movit oculos, ratus aliquas conscientiae notas in ipso ore posse deprehendere. Ille epistola perlecta plus indignationis quam pavoris ostendit proiectisque amiculo et litteris ante lectum : 'Rex,' inquit, 'semper quidem spiritus meus ex te pependit, sed nunc vere, arbitror, sacro et venerabili ore tuo trahitur. Crimen parricidii, quod mihi obiectum est, tua salus diluet : servatus a me vitam mihi dederis. Oro quaesoque, omisso metu patere medicamentum concipi venis : laxa paulisper animum, quem intempestiva sollicitudine amici sane fideles, sed moleste seduli turbant.' Non securum modo haec vox, sed etiam laetum regem ac plenum bonae spei fecit. Itaque : 'Si di,' inquit, 'Philippe, tibi permisissent, quo maxime modo velles, animum experiri meum, alio profecto voluisses, sed certiore, quam expertus es, ne optasses quidem. Hac epistola accepta tamen, quod dilueras, bibi : et nunc crede me non minus pro tua fide quam pro mea salute esse sollicitum.' Haec elocutus dextram Philippo offert.

6. *Alexander recovers.*

Ceterum tanta vis medicamenti fuit, ut, quae secuta sunt, criminationem Parmenionis adiuverint. Inter-

clusus spiritus arte meabat. Nec Philippus quicquam inexpertum omisit: ille fomenta corpori admovit, ille torpentem nunc cibi, nunc vini odore excitavit. Atque ut primum mentis compotem esse sensit, modo matris sororumque, modo tantae victoriae adpropinquantis admonere non destitit. Ut vero medicamentum se diffudit in venas et sensim toto corpore salubritas percipi potuit, primum animus vigorem suum, deinde corpus quoque expectatione maturius recuperavit: quippe post tertium diem, quam in hoc statu fuerat, in conspectum militum venit. Nec avidius ipsum regem quam Philippum intuebatur exercitus: pro se quisque dextram eius amplexi grates habebant velut praesenti deo. Namque haud facile dictu est, praeter ingenitam illi genti erga reges suos venerationem, quantum huius utique regis vel admirationi dediti fuerint vel caritate flagraverint. Iam primum nihil sine divina ope adgredi videbatur: nam cum praesto esset ubique fortuna, temeritas in gloriam cesserat. Aetas quoque, vix tantis matura rebus, sed abunde sufficiens, omnia eius opera honestabat et, quae leviora haberi solent, plerumque militari gratiora vulgo sunt, exercitatio corporis inter ipsos, cultus habitusque paulum a privato abhorrens, militaris vigor: quis ille vel ingenii dotibus vel animi artibus, ut pariter carus ac venerandus esset, effecerat.

7. *Alexander's "alter ego."*

Iamque iustis defunctorum corporibus solutis praemittit ad captivas, qui nuntiarent, ipsum venire, inhibitaque comitantium turba tabernaculum cum Hephaestione intrat. Is longe omnium amicorum carissimus erat regi, cum ipso pariter eductus, secretorum omnium arbiter: libertatis quoque in admonendo eo non alius *magis* ius habebat, quod tamen ita usurpabat, ut magis a rege permissum, quam vindicatum ab eo videretur: et sicut aetate par erat regi, ita corporis habitu praestabat. Ergo reginae illum esse regem ratae suo more veneratae sunt. Inde ex captivis spadonibus, quis Alexander esset, monstrantibus Sisigambis advoluta est pedibus eius, ignorationem numquam antea visi regis excusans. Quam manu adlevans rex, 'Non errasti,' inquit, 'mater, nam et hic Alexander est.'

[*The same story in the words of Valerius Maximus.*]

Darii castris, in quibus omnes necessarii eius erant, potitus, Hephaestione, gratissimo sibi, latus suum tegente, ad eos adloquendos venit. Cuius adventu mater Darii recreata, humi prostratum caput erexit, Hephaestionemque quia ei et statura et forma praestabat, more Persarum adulata, tanquam Alexandrum salutavit. Admonita deinde erroris, per summam trepidationem excusationis verba quaerebat.

Cui Alexander 'Nihil est,' inquit, 'quod hoc nomine confundaris; nam et hic Alexander est.'

8. *A haughty letter.*

'Rex Alexander Dareo S. Cuius nomen sumpsisti, Dareus Graecos, qui oram Hellesponti tenent, coloniasque Graecorum Ionias omni clade vastavit, cum magno deinde exercitu mare traiecit inlato Macedoniae et Graeciae bello. Rursus Xerxes gentis eiusdem ad oppugnandos nos cum immanium barbarorum copiis venit: qui navali proelio victus Mardonium tamen reliquit in Graecia, ut absens quoque popularetur urbes, agros ureret. Philippum vero, parentem meum, quis ignorat ab iis interfectum esse, quos ingentis pecuniae spe sollicitaverant vestri? Inpia enim bella suscipitis et, cum habeatis arma, licemini hostium capita: sicut tu proxime talentis mille, tanti exercitus rex, percussorem in me emere voluisti. Repello igitur bellum, non infero. Et di quoque pro meliore stant causa: magnam partem Asiae in dicionem redegi meam, te ipsum acie vici. Quem etsi nihil a me inpetrare oportebat, utpote qui ne belli quidem in me iura servaveris, tamen, si veneris supplex, et matrem et coniugem et liberos sine pretio recepturum esse promitto. Et vincere et consulere victis scio. Quod si te committere nobis times, dabimus fidem inpune venturum. De cetero, cum mihi scribes, memento non solum regi te, sed etiam tuo scribere.'

9. *A kingdom refused.*

In Phoenicen *deinde* descendit et oppidum Byblon traditum recepit. Inde ad Sidona ventum est, urbem vetustate famaque conditorum inclitam. Regnabat in ea Strato, Darei opibus adiutus. . . . . Sed quia deditionem magis popularium quam sua sponte fecerat, regno visus indignus Hephaestionique permissum, ut, quem eo fastigio *e* Sidoniis dignissimum arbitraretur, constitueret regem. Erant Hephaestioni *duo* hospites, clari inter suos iuvenes: qui facta ipsis potestate regnandi negaverunt, quemquam patrio more in id fastigium recipi, nisi regia stirpe ortum. Admiratus Hephaestion magnitudinem animi spernentis, quod alii per ignes ferrumque peterent, 'Vos quidem macti virtute,' inquit, 'estote, qui primi intellexistis, quanto maius esset regnum fastidire quam accipere. Ceterum date aliquem regiae stirpis, qui meminerit a vobis acceptum habere se regnum.' Atque illi, cum multos imminere tantae spei cernerent singulis amicorum Alexandri ob nimiam regni cupiditatem adulantes, statuunt neminem esse potiorem quam Abdalonymum quendam, longa quidem cognatione stirpi regiae adnexum, sed ob inopiam suburbanum hortum exigua colentem stipe.

10. *The gardener made king.*

Causa ei paupertatis sicut plerisque probitas erat: intentusque operi diurno strepitum armorum, qui

totam Asiam concusserat, non exaudiebat. Subito deinde, de quibus ante dictum est, cum regiae vestis insignibus hortum intrant, quem forte steriles herbas eligens Abdalonymus repurgabat. Tum rege eo salutato alter ex his, 'Habitus,' inquit, 'hic vestis, quem cernis in meis manibus, cum isto squalore permutandus tibi est. Ablue corpus inluvie tetrisque sordibus squalidum: cape regis animum et in eam fortunam, qua dignus es, istam continentiam perfer. Et cum in regali solio residebis, vitae necisque omnium civium dominus, cave obliviscaris *habitus*, in quo accipis regnum, immo, hercule, propter quem.' Somnio similis res Abdalonymo videbatur: interdum, satisne sani essent, qui tam proterve sibi inluderent, percontabatur.

11. *His interview with Alexander.*

Sed ut cunctanti squalor ablutus est et iniecta vestis purpura auroque distincta et fides a iurantibus facta, serio iam rex iisdem comitantibus in regiam pervenit. Fama deinde, ut solet, strenue tota urbe discurrit. Aliorum studium, aliorum indignatio eminebat: divitissimus quisque humilitatem inopiamque eius apud amicos Alexandri criminabatur. Admitti eum rex protinus iussit diuque contemplatus, 'Corporis,' inquit, 'habitus famae generis non repugnat: sed libet scire, inopiam qua patientia tuleris?' Tum ille, 'Utinam,' inquit, 'eodem animo regnum pati

possim! hae manus suffecere desiderio meo: nihil habenti nihil defuit.' Magnae indolis specimen ex hoc sermone Abdalonymi cepit. Itaque non Stratonis modo regiam supellectilem attribui ei iussit, sed pleraque etiam ex Persica praeda, regionem quoque urbi adpositam dicioni eius adiecit.

12. *The Tyrians decline to admit Alexander into their city.*

Iam tota Syria, iam Phoenice quoque excepta Tyro Macedonum erat, habebatque rex castra in continenti, a qua urbem angustum fretum dirimit. Tyros, et magnitudine et claritate ante omnes urbes Syriae Phoenicesque memorabilis, facilius societatem Alexandri acceptura videbatur, quam imperium. Coronam igitur auream donum legati adferebant commeatusque large et hospitaliter ex oppido advexerant. Ille dona ut ab amicis accipi iussit benigneque legatos adlocutus Herculi, quem praecipue Tyrii colerent, sacrificare velle se dixit: Macedonum reges credere, ab illo deo ipsos genus ducere, se vero, ut id faceret, etiam oraculo monitum. Legati respondent, esse templum Herculis extra urbem in ea sede, quam Palaetyron ipsi vocent: ibi regem deo sacrum rite facturum. Non tenuit iram, cuius alioqui potens non erat. Itaque, 'Vos quidem,' inquit, 'fiducia loci, quod insulam incolitis, pedestrem hunc exercitum spernitis: sed brevi ostendam in continenti vos esse. Proinde sciatis licet, aut intraturum me urbem aut oppug-

naturum.' Cum hoc responso dimissi suos monere coeperunt, ut regem, quem Syria, quem Phoenice recepisset, ipsi quoque urbem intrare paterentur.

13. *Difficulties in besieging Tyre.*

At illi loco satis fisi obsidionem ferre decreverant. Namque urbem a continenti quattuor stadiorum fretum dividit: Africo maxime obiectum crebros ex alto fluctus in litus evolvit. Nec accipiendo operi, quo Macedones continenti insulam iungere parabant, quicquam magis quam ille ventus obstabat. Quippe vix leni et tranquillo mari moles agi possunt, Africus vero prima quaeque congesta pulsu inlisa maris subruit: nec ulla tam firma moles est, quam non exedant undae et per nexus operum manantes et, ubi acrior flatus existit, summi operis fastigio superfusae. Praeter hanc difficultatem haud minor alia erat: muros turresque urbis praealtum mare ambiebat: non tormenta nisi e navibus procul excussa mitti, non scalae moenibus adplicari poterant: praeceps in salum murus pedestre interceperat iter: naves nec habebat rex et, si admovisset, pendentes et instabiles missilibus arceri poterant. Inter quae parva dictu res Tyriorum fiduciam accendit. Carthaginiensium legati ad celebrandum sacrum anniversarium more patrio tunc venerant: quippe Carthaginem Tyrii condiderunt, semper parentum loco culti. Hortari ergo Poeni coeperunt, ut obsidionem forti animo paterentur:

brevi Carthagine auxilia ventura. Namque ea tempestate magna ex parte Punicis classibus maria obsidebantur.

14. *Which do the gods favour?*

Igitur bello decreto per muros turresque tormenta disponunt, arma iunioribus dividunt, opifices, quorum copia urbs abundabat, in officinas distribuunt. Omnia belli apparatu strepunt: ferreae quoque manus—harpagonas vocant—quas operibus hostium inicerent, corvique et alia tuendis urbibus excogitata praeparabantur. Sed cum fornacibus ferrum, quod excudi oportebat, inpositum esset, admotisque follibus ignem flatu accenderent, sanguinis rivi sub ipsis flammis extitisse dicuntur: idque omen in Macedonum interitum verterunt Tyrii. Apud Macedonas quoque cum forte panem quidam militum frangerent, manantis sanguinis guttas notaverunt, territoque rege Aristander, peritissimus vatum, si extrinsecus cruor fluxisset, Macedonibus id triste futurum ait: contra, cum ex interiore parte manaverit, urbi, quam obsidere destinassent, exitium portendere. Alexander cum et classem procul haberet et longam obsidionem magno sibi ad cetera inpedimento videret fore, caduceatores, qui ad pacem eos conpellerent, misit: quos Tyrii contra ius gentium occisos praecipitaverunt in altum. Atque ille suorum tam indigua morte commotus urbem obsidere statuit. Sed ante iacienda moles erat, quae continenti urbem committeret.

15. *Alexander encourages his men and begins to make a mole.*

Ingens ergo animis militum desperatio incessit cernentibus profundum mare, quod vix divina ope posset inpleri. Quae saxa tam vasta, quas tam proceras arbores posse reperiri? exhauriendas esse regiones, ut illud spatium exaggeraretur: exaestuare semper fretum, quoque artius volutetur inter insulam et continentem, hoc acrius furere. At ille, haudquaquam rudis pertractandi militares animos, speciem sibi Herculis in somno oblatam esse pronuntiat dextram porrigentis: illo duce, illo aperiente in urbem intrare se visum. Inter haec caduceatores interfectos, gentium iura violata referebat: unam esse urbem, quae cursum victoris morari ausa esset. Ducibus deinde negotium datur, ut suos quisque castiget, satisque omnibus stimulatis opus orsus est. Magna vis saxorum ad manum erat, Tyro vetere praebente: materies ex Libano monte ratibus et turribus faciendis advehebatur. Iamque a fundo maris in altitudinem modicam opus creverat, nondum tamen aquae fastigium aequabat: cum Tyrii parvis navigiis admotis per ludibrium exprobrabant, illos armis inclitos dorso sicut iumenta onera gestare: interrogabant etiam, num maior Neptuno Alexander esset? Haec ipsa insectatio alacritatem militum accendit.

16. *Vigorous resistance of the Tyrians.*

Iamque paulum moles aqua eminebat et simul aggeris latitudo crescebat urbique admovebatur: cum

Tyrii magnitudine molis, cuius incrementum eos antea fefellerat, conspecta levibus navigiis nondum commissum opus circumire coeperunt, missilibus quoque eos, qui pro opere stabant, incessere. Multis ergo inpune vulneratis, cum et removere et adpellere scaphas in expedito esset, ad curam semet ipsos tuendi ab opere converterant: et quo longius moles agebatur a litore, hoc magis, quidquid ingerebatur, praealtum absorbebat mare. Igitur rex munientibus coria velaque iussit obtendi, ut extra teli iactum essent, duasque turres ex capite molis erexit, e quibus in subeuntes scaphas tela ingeri possent. Contra Tyrii navigia procul a conspectu hostium litori adpellunt expositisque militibus, eos qui saxa gestabant, obtruncant. In Libano quoque Arabum agrestes inconpositos Macedonas adorti XXX fere interficiunt *haud* paucioribus captis.

Ea res Alexandrum dividere copias coëgit et, ne segniter adsidere uni urbi videretur, operi Perdiccan Crateronque praefecit: ipse cum expedita manu Arabiam petiit.

17. *Utter destruction of the mole.*

Inter haec Tyrii navem magnitudine eximia saxis harenaque a puppi oneratam, ita ut multum prora emineret, bitumine ac sulphure inlitam remis concitaverunt et, cum magnam vim venti vela quoque concepissent, celeriter ad molem successit: tum prora

eius accensa remiges desiluere in scaphas, quae ad hoc ipsum praeparatae sequebantur. Navis autem igne concepto latius fundere incendium coepit, quod, priusquam posset occurri, turres et cetera opera in capite molis posita conprehendit. At qui desiluerant in parva navigia, faces et, quidquid alendo igni aptum erat, in eadem opera ingerunt. Iamque non modo imae Macedonum turres, sed etiam summa tabulata conceperant ignem, cum ii, qui in turribus erant, partim haurirentur incendio, partim armis omissis in mare semet ipsi inmitterent. At Tyrii, qui capere eos quam interficere mallent, natantium manus stipitibus saxisque lacerabant, donec debilitati inpune navigiis excipi possent. Nec incendio solum opera consumpta, sed forte eodem die vehementior ventus motum ex profundo mare inlisit in molem, crebrisque fluctibus conpages operis verberatae laxavere se saxaque interfluens unda medium opus rupit. Prorutis igitur lapidum cumulis, quibus iniecta terra sustinebatur, praeceps in profundum ruit, tantaeque molis vix ulla vestigia invenit Arabia rediens Alexander.

18. *Alexander tries again.*

Hic, quod in adversis rebus solet fieri, alius in alium culpam referebant, cum omnes verius de saevitia maris queri possent. Rex novi operis molem orsus in adversum ventum non latere, sed recta fronte direxit:

ea cetera opera velut sub ipsa latentia tuebatur: latitudinem quoque aggeri adiecit, ut turres in medio excitatae procul teli iactu abessent. Totas autem arbores cum ingentibus ramis in altum iaciebant, deinde saxis onerabant rursusque cumulo eorum alias arbores iniciebant, tum humus aggerabatur: super quae alia strue saxorum arborumque cumulata velut quodam nexu continens opus iunxerant. Nec Tyrii, quidquid ad inpediendam molem excogitari poterat, segniter exequebantur. Praecipuum auxilium erat, qui procul hostium conspectu subibant aquam occulto- que lapsu ad molem usque penetrabant, falcibus palmas arborum eminentium ad se trahentes, quae ubi secutae erant, pleraque secum in profundum dabant: tum levatos onere stipites truncosque arborum haud aegre moliebantur: deinde totum opus, quod stipitibus fuerat innixum, fundamento lapso sequebatur.

19. *Alexander more successful.*

Aegro animi Alexandro nec, perseveraret an abiret, satis certo, classis Cypro advenit eodemque tempore Cleander cum Graecis militibus in Asiam nuper advectis. C et XC navigia in duo dividit cornua: laevum Pnytagoras, rex Cypriorum, cum Cratero tuebatur, Alexandrum in dextro quinqueremis regia vehebat. Nec Tyrii, quamquam classem habebant, ausi navale inire certamen: tris omnino ante ipsa

moenia opposuerunt, quibus rex invectus *ictu* ipso demersit.

Postera die classe ad moenia admota undique tormentis et maxime arietum pulsu muros quatit: quos Tyrii raptim obstructis saxis refecerunt, interiorem quoque murum, ut, si prior fefellisset, illo se tuerentur, undique orsi. Sed undique vis mali urguebat: moles intra teli iactum erat, classis moenia circumibat: terrestri simul navalique clade obruebantur. Quippe binas quadriremes Macedones inter se ita iunxerant, ut prorae cohaererent, puppes intervallo, quantum capere poterant, distarent: hoc puppium intervallum antemnis asseribusque validis deligatis superque eos pontibus stratis, qui militem sustinerent, inpleverant.

20. *The Tyrians saved by a storm.*

Sic instructas quadriremes ad urbem agebant: inde missilia in propugnantes ingerebantur tuto, quia proris miles tegebatur. Media nox erat, cum classem, sicuti dictum est, paratam circumire muros iubet. Iamque naves urbi undique admovebantur, et Tyrii desperatione torpebant, cum subito spissae nubes intendere se caelo, et, quidquid lucis internitebat, offusa caligine extinctum est. Tum inhorrescens mare paulatim levari, deinde acriore vento concitatum fluctus ciere et inter se navigia conlidere. Iamque scindi coeperunt vincula, quibus conexae

quadriremes erant, ruere tabulata et cum ingenti fragore in profundum secum milites trahere. Neque enim conserta navigia ulla ope in turbido regi poterant: miles ministeria nautarum, remex militis officia turbabat, et, quod in eiusmodi casu accidit, periti ignaris parebant: quippe gubernatores, alias imperare soliti, tum metu mortis iussa exequebantur. Tandem remis pertinacius everberatum mare veluti eripientibus navigia classicis cessit, adpulsaque sunt litori lacerata pleraque.

21. *Resolute attitude of the Tyrians.*

Isdem forte diebus Carthaginiensium legati XXX superveniunt, magis obsessis solacium quam auxilium: quippe domestico bello Poenos inpediri nec de imperio, sed pro salute dimicare nuntiabant. Syracusani tum Africam urebant et haud procul Carthaginis muris locaverant castra. Non tamen defecere animis Tyrii, quamquam ab ingenti spe destituti erant, sed coniuges liberosque devehendos Carthaginem tradiderunt, fortius, quidquid accideret, laturi, si carissimam sui partem extra sortem periculi communis habuissent. Cumque unus e civibus in contione indicasset, oblatam esse per somnum sibi speciem Apollinis, quem eximia religione colerent, urbem deserentis, molemque a Macedonibus in salo iactam in silvestrem saltum esse mutatam: quamquam auctor levis erat, tamen ad deteriora credenda

proni metu aurea catena devinxere simulacrum araeque Herculis, cuius numini urbem dicaverant, inseruere vinculum, quasi illo deo Apollinem retenturo. Syracusis id simulacrum devexerant Poeni et in maiore locaverant patria multisque aliis spoliis urbium a semet captarum non Carthaginem magis quam Tyrum ornaverant.

22. *Ingenious devices of the besieged.*

Sacrum quoque, quod equidem dis minime cordi esse crediderim, multis saeculis intermissum repetendi auctores quidam erant, ut ingenuus puer Saturno immolaretur: quod sacrilegium verius quam sacrum Carthaginienses a conditoribus traditum usque ad excidium urbis suae fecisse dicuntur. Ac nisi seniores obstitissent, quorum consilio cuncta agebantur, humanitatem dira superstitio vicisset. Ceterum efficacior omni arte necessitas non usitata modo praesidia, sed quaedam etiam nova admovit. Namque ad inplicanda navigia, quae muros subibant, validis asseribus *harpagonas* inligaverant, ut, cum tormento asseres promovissent, subito laxatis funibus inicerent. Unci quoque et falces ex isdem asseribus dependentes aut propugnatores aut ipsa navigia lacerabant. Clipeos vero aereos multo igne torrebant, quos repletos fervida harena caenoque decocto e muris subito devolvebant. Nec ulla pestis magis timebatur: quippe, ubi loricam corpusque fervens harena pene-

traverat, nec ulla vi excuti poterat et, quidquid attigerat, perurebat, iacientesque arma laceratis omnibus, quis protegi poterant, vulneribus inulti patebant: corvi vero et ferreae manus tormento remissae plerosque rapiebant.

23. *A monster of the deep.*

His rex fatigatus statuerat soluta obsidione Aegyptum petere. Quippe cum Asiam ingenti velocitate percucurrisset, circa muros unius urbis haerebat tot maximarum rerum opportunitate dimissa. Ceterum tam discedere irritum, quam morari pudebat, famam quoque, qua plura quam armis everterat, ratus leviorem fore, si Tyrum quasi testem, se posse vinci, reliquisset. Igitur ne quid inexpertum omitteret, plures naves admoveri iubet delectosque militum inponi. Et forte belua inusitatae magnitudinis super ipsos fluctus dorso eminens ad molem, quam Macedones iecerant, ingens corpus adplicuit diverberatisque fluctibus adlevans semet utrimque conspecta est: deinde a capite molis rursus alto se inmersit ac modo super undas eminens magna sui parte, modo superfusis fluctibus condita haud procul munimentis urbis se mersit. Utrisque laetus fuit beluae aspectus: Macedones iter iaciendo operi monstrasse eam augurabantur, Tyrii Neptunum occupati maris vindicem abripuisse beluam ac molem brevi profecto ruituram. Laetique omine eo ad epulas dilapsi oneravere se

vino, quo graves orto sole navigia conscendunt redimita floribus coronisque: adeo victoriae non omen modo, sed etiam gratulationem praeceperant.

24. *Destruction of the Tyrian fleet.*

Forte rex classem in diversam partem agi iusserat XXX minoribus navigiis relictis in litore: e quibus Tyrii duobus captis cetera ingenti terruerunt metu, donec suorum clamore audito Alexander classem litori, a quo fremitus acciderant, admovit. Prima e Macedonum navibus quinqueremis velocitate inter ceteras eminens occurrit, quam ut conspexere Tyriae, duae ex diverso in latera eius invectae sunt, in quarum alteram quinqueremis concitata eadem et ipsa rostro icta est et illam invicem tenuit. Iamque ea, quae non cohaerebat, libero impetu evecta in aliud quinqueremis latus invehebatur: cum opportunitate mira triremis e classe Alexandri in eam ipsam, quae quinqueremi imminebat, tanta vi impulsa est, ut Tyrius gubernator in mare excuteretur e puppi. Plures deinde Macedonum naves superveniunt, et rex quoque aderat: cum Tyrii inhibentes remis aegre evellere navem, quae haerebat, portumque omnia simul navigia repetunt. Confestim rex insecutus portum quidem intrare non potuit, cum procul e muris missilibus summoveretur, naves autem omnes fere aut demersit aut cepit.

25. *Capture of the city.*

Biduo deinde ad quietem dato militibus iussisque et classem et machinas pariter admovere, ut undique territis instaret, ipse in altissimam turrem ascendit ingenti animo, periculo maiore: quippe regio insigni et armis fulgentibus conspicuus unus praecipue telis petebatur. Et digna prorsus spectaculo edidit: multos e muris propugnantes hasta transfixit, quosdam etiam comminus gladio clipeoque inpulsos praecipitavit, quippe turris, ex qua dimicabat, muris hostium propemodum cohaerebat. Iamque crebris arietibus saxorum conpage laxata munimenta defecerant et classis intraverat portum et quidam Macedonum in turres hostium desertas evaserant: cum Tyrii, tot simul malis victi, alii supplices in templa confugiunt, alii foribus aedium obseratis occupant liberum mortis arbitrium, nonnulli ruunt in hostem haud inulti tamen perituri, magna pars summa tectorum obtinebat, saxa et, quid*quid* fors in manus dederat, ingerentes subeuntibus.

26. *Alexander's vengeance.*

Alexander exceptis, qui in templa confugerant, omnes interfici ignemque tectis inici iubet. His per praecones pronuntiatis nemo tamen armatus opem a dis petere sustinuit: pueri virginesque templa conpleverant, viri in vestibulo suarum quisque aedium stabant, parata saevientibus turba. Multis tamen

saluti fuere Sidonii, qui intra Macedonum praesidia erant. Hi urbem quidem inter victores intraverant, sed cognationis cum Tyriis memores—quippe utramque urbem Agenorem condidisse credebant—multos Tyriorum, clam protegentes, ad sua perduxere navigia, quibus occultati Sidona devecti sunt. XV milia hoc furto subducta saevitiae sunt. Quantumque sanguinis fusum sit, vel ex hoc aestimari potest, quod intra munimenta urbis VI milia armatorum trucidata sunt. Triste deinde spectaculum victoribus ira praebuit regis. II milia, in quibus occidendis defecerat rabies, crucibus adfixi per ingens litoris spatium pependerunt. Carthaginiensium legatis pepercit addita denuntiatione belli, quod praesentium rerum necessitas moraretur.

27. *The fame of Tyre.*

Tyrus septimo mense quam oppugnari coepta erat, capta est, urbs et vetustate originis et crebra fortunae varietate ad memoriam posteritatis insignis. Condita ab Agenore diu mare, non vicinum modo, sed quodcumque classes eius adierunt, dicionis suae fecit. Et, si famae libet credere, haec gens litteras prima aut docuit aut didicit. Coloniae certe eius paene orbe toto diffusae sunt: Carthago in Africa, in Boeotia Thebae, Gades ad Oceanum. Credo libero conmeantes mari saepiusque adeundo ceteris incognitas terras elegisse sedes iuventuti, qua tunc abundabant, sive

quia crebris motibus terrae—nam hoc quoque traditur —cultores eius fatigati nova et externa domicilia armis sibimet quaerere cogebantur. Multis ergo casibus defuncta et post excidium renata nunc tandem longa pace cuncta refovente sub tutela Romanae mansuetudinis adquiescit.

28. *Siege of Gaza.*

Ceterum Alexander, quam regionem Dareus petisset, omni cura vestigans, tamen explorare non poterat more quodam Persarum arcana regum mira celantium fide. Non metus, non spes elicit vocem, qua prodantur occulta. Vetus disciplina regum silentium vitae periculo sanxerat: lingua gravius castigatur, quam ullum probrum, nec magnam rem sustineri posse credunt ab eo, cui tacere grave sit, quod homini facillimum voluerit esse natura. Ob hanc causam Alexander omnium, quae apud hostem gererentur, ignarus urbem Gazam obsidebat. Praeerat urbi Betis, eximiae in regem suum fidei, modicoque praesidio muros ingentis operis tuebatur. Alexander aestimato locorum situ agi cuniculos iussit, facili ac levi humo acceptante occultum opus: quippe multam harenam vicinum mare evomit, nec saxa cotesque, quae interpellent specus, obstant. Igitur ab ea parte, quam oppidani conspicere non possent, opus orsus, ut a sensu eius averteret, turres muris admoveri iubet. Sed eadem humus, movendis inutilis turribus, de-

sidente sabulo agilitatem rotarum morata tabulata turrium perfringebat, multique vulnerabantur inpune, cum idem recipiendis qui admovendis turribus labor eos fatigaret. Ergo receptui signo dato postero die muros corona circumdari iussit.

29. *A raven delays the attack.*

Ortoque sole, priusquam admoveret exercitum, opem deum exposcens sacrum patrio more faciebat. Forte praetervolans corvus glebam, quam unguibus ferebat, subito amisit : quae cum regis capiti incidisset, resoluta defluxit, ipsa autem avis in proxima turre consedit. Inlita erat turris bitumine ac sulphure, in qua alis haerentibus frustra se adlevare conatus a circumstantibus capitur. Digna res visa, de qua vates consuleret, ut erat non intactae a superstitione mentis. Ergo Aristander, cui maxima fides habebatur, urbis quidem excidium augurio illo portendi, ceterum periculum esse, ne rex vulnus acciperet. Itaque monuit, ne quid eo die inciperet. Ille, quamquam unam urbem sibi, quo minus securus Aegyptum intraret, obstare aegre ferebat, tamen paruit vati signumque receptui dedit.

30. *The king wounded.*

At Alexander nondum percurato vulnere aggerem, quo moenium altitudinem aequaret, exstruxit pluribusque cuniculis muros subrui iussit. Oppidani ad pristinum fastigium moenium novum exstruxere

munimentum, sed ne id quidem turres aggeri inpositas poterat aequare. Itaque interiora quoque urbis infesta telis erant. Ultima pestis urbis fuit cuniculo subrutus murus, per cuius ruinas hostis intravit. Ducebat ipse rex antesignanos et, dum incautius subit, saxo crus eius adfligitur. Innixus tamen telo, nondum prioris vulneris obducta cicatrice inter primores dimicat, ira quoque accensus, quod duo in obsidione urbis eius vulnera acceperat. Betim egregia edita pugna multisque vulneribus confectum deseruerunt sui: nec tamen segnius proelium capessebat lubricis armis suo pariter atque hostium sanguine.

31. *Alexander again wounded in the attack.*

Hinc animus crevit obsessis, egressique porta recedentibus inferunt signa, cunctationem hostium suam fore occasionem rati. Sed acrius quam constantius proelium inierunt: quippe ut Macedonum signa circumagi videre, repente sistunt gradum. Iamque ad regem proeliantium clamor pervenerat, cum denuntiati periculi haud sane memor—loricam tamen, quam raro induebat, amicis orantibus sumpsit—ad prima signa pervenit. Quo conspecto Arabs quidam, Darei miles, maius fortuna sua facinus ausus, gladium clipeo tegens, quasi transfuga genibus regis advolvitur. Ille adsurgere supplicem recipique inter suos iussit. At barbarus gladio strenue in

dextram translato cervicem adpetiit regis: qui exigua corporis declinatione evitato ictu in vanum manum barbari lapsam amputat gladio, denuntiato in illum diem periculo, ut arbitrabatur ipse, defunctus. Sed, ut opinor, inevitabile est fatum: quippe dum inter primores promptius dimicat, sagitta ictus est, quam per loricam adactam, stantem in humero medicus eius Philippus evellit. Plurimus deinde sanguis manare coepit omnibus territis, quia non, quam alte penetrasset telum, lorica obstante cognoverant. Ipse ne oris quidem colore mutato supprimi sanguinem et vulnus obligari iussit. Diu ante ipsa signa vel dissimulato vel victo dolore perstiterat, cum suppressus paulo ante sanguis medicamento, quo retentus erat, manare largius coepit, et vulnus, quod tepens adhuc dolorem non moverat, frigente sanguine intumuit. Linqui deinde animo et submitti genu coepit: quem proximi exceptum in castra receperunt. Et Betis interfectum ratus urbem ovans victoria repetit.

32. *Alexander imitates Achilles.*

Sed cum undique telis peteretur, ad postremum exhaustis viribus vivus in potestatem hostium pervenit. Quo adducto insolenti gaudio iuvenis elatus, alias virtutis etiam in hoste mirator, 'Non, ut voluisti,' inquit, 'morieris, sed quidquid in captivum inveniri potest, passurum esse te cogita.' Ille non interrito

modo, sed contumaci quoque vultu intuens regem, nullam ad minas eius reddidit vocem. Tum Alexander, 'Videtisne obstinatum ad tacendum?' inquit, 'num genu posuit? num vocem supplicem misit? Vincam tamen silentium et si nihil aliud, certe gemitu interpellabo.' Ira deinde vertit in rabiem iam tum peregrinos ritus nova subeunte fortuna. Per talos enim spirantis lora traiecta sunt religatumque ad currum traxere circa urbem equi gloriante rege, Achillen, a quo genus ipse deduceret, imitatum se esse poena in hostem capienda.

33. *The march through the desert.*

[Alexander, after taking Gaza, marched into Egypt, where he was welcomed as a deliverer. Memphis was surrendered to him by the Persian governor, and he then determined to visit the oracle of Jupiter Hammon in the Lybian desert.]

Ac primo quidem et sequente die tolerabilis labor visus nondum tam vastis nudisque solitudinibus aditis, iam tamen sterili et emoriente terra. Sed ut aperuere se campi alto obruti sabulo, haud secus quam profundum aequor ingressi terram oculis requirebant. Nulla arbor, nullum culti soli occurrebat vestigium. Aqua etiam defecerat, quam utribus cameli vexerant, et in arido solo ac fervido sabulo nulla erat. Ad hoc sol omnia incenderat siccaque et adusta erant ora, cum repente—sive illud deorum munus sive casus fuit—obductae caelo

nubes condidere solem, ingens aestu fatigatis, etiamsi aqua deficeret, auxilium. Enimvero ut largum quoque imbrem excusserunt procellae, pro se quisque excipere eum, quidam ob sitim inpotentes sui ore quoque hianti captare coeperunt. Quadriduum per vastas solitudines absumptum est.

34. *The oasis of Hammon.*

Iamque haud procul oraculi sede aberant, cum conplures corvi agmini occurrunt: modico volatu prima signa antecedentes modo humi residebant, cum lentius agmen incederet, modo se pennis levabant ducentium iterque monstrantium ritu. Tandem ad sedem consecratam deo ventum est. Incredibile dictu, inter vastas solitudines sita undique ambientibus ramis vix in densam umbram cadente sole contecta est, multique fontes dulcibus aquis passim manantibus alunt silvas. Caeli quoque mira temperies, verno tepori maxime similis, omnes anni partes pari salubritate percurrit. Accolae sedis sunt ab oriente proximi Aethiopum. In meridiem versam Arabes spectant, Troglodytis cognomen est: horum regio usque ad rubrum mare excurrit. At qua vergit ad occidentem, alii Aethiopes colunt, quos Simuos vocant. A septentrione Nasamones sunt, gens Syrtica, navigiorum spoliis quaestuosa, quippe obsident litora et aestu destituta navigia notis sibi vadis occupant. Incolae nemoris, quos Hammonios vocant, dispersis tuguriis habitant:

medium nemus pro arce habent, triplici muro circumdatum. Prima munitio tyrannorum veterum regiam clausit: in proxima coniuges eorum cum liberis habitabant: hic quoque dei oraculum est: ultima munimenta satellitum armigerorumque sedes erant.

35. *The wonderful spring and the strange image.*

Est et aliud Hammonis nemus: in medio habet fontem—Solis aquam vocant. Sub lucis ortum tepida manat, medio die, cuius vehementissimus est calor, frigida eadem fluit, inclinato in vesperam calescit, media nocte fervida exaestuat, quoque nox propius vergit ad lucem, multum ex nocturno calore decrescit, donec sub ipsum diei ortum adsueto tepore languescat. Id, *quod* pro deo colitur, non eandem effigiem habet, quam vulgo diis artifices accommodaverunt: umbilico maxime similis est habitus, smaragdo et gemmis coagmentatus. Hunc, cum responsum petitur, navigio aurato gestant sacerdotes multis argenteis pateris ab utroque navigii latere pendentibus: sequuntur matronae virginesque patrio more inconditum quoddam carmen canentes, quo propitiari Iovem credunt, ut certum edat oraculum. Ac tum quidem regem propius adeuntem maximus natu e sacerdotibus filium appellat, hoc nomen illi parentem Iovem reddere adfirmans. Ille se vero et accipere ait et agnoscere, humanae sortis oblitus. Consuluit deinde, an totius

orbis imperium fatis sibi destinaretur. Vatesque, in adulationem conpositus, terrarum omnium rectorem fore ostendit.

36. *The flattering oracle.*

Post haec institit quaerere, an omnes parentis sui interfectores poenas dedissent. Sacerdos parentem eius negat ullius scelere posse violari, Philippi autem omnes luisse supplicia: adiecit, invictum fore, donec excederet ad deos. Sacrificio deinde facto dona et sacerdotibus et deo data sunt permissumque amicis, ut ipsi quoque consulerent Iovem. Nihil amplius quaesierunt quam, an auctor esset sibi divinis honoribus colendi suum regem. Hoc quoque acceptum fore Iovi vates respondent. Vera et salubri aestimatione *pensanti* fidem oraculi vana profecto responsa ei videri potuissent: sed fortuna, quos uni sibi credere coëgit, magna ex parte avidos gloriae magis quam capaces facit. Iovis igitur filium se non solum appellari passus est, sed etiam iussit rerumque gestarum famam, dum augere vult tali appellatione, corrupit. Et Macedones, adsueti quidem regio imperio, sed in maiore libertatis umbra quam ceterae gentes, immortalitatem adfectantem contumacius, quam aut ipsis expediebat aut regi, aversati sunt. Sed haec suo quaeque tempori reserventur: nunc cetera exequi pergam.

37. *Alexander loses two friends.*

Regem, cum secundo amni deflueret, adsequi cupiens Hector, Parmenionis filius, eximio aetatis flore, in paucis Alexandro carus, parvum navigium conscendit pluribus, quam capere posset, inpositis. Itaque mersa navis omnes destituit. Hector, diu flumini obluctatus, cum madens vestis et adstricti crepidis pedes natare prohiberent, in ripam tamen semianimis evasit et, ut primum fatigatus spiritum laxavit, quem metus et periculum intenderat, nullo adiuvante—quippe in diversum evaserant alii—exanimatus est. Amissi eius desiderio vehementer adflictus est repertumque corpus magnifico extulit funere.

Oneravit hunc dolorem nuntius mortis Andromachi, quem praefecerat Syriae: vivum Samaritae cremaverant. Ad cuius interitum vindicandum, quanta maxime celeritate potuit, contendit, advenientique sunt traditi tanti sceleris auctores. Andromacho deinde Menona substituit adfectisque supplicio, qui praetorem interemerant, tyrannos popularibus suis tradidit: quos illi ob iniurias tortos necaverunt.

38. *Alexander advances to the Tigris.*

[Alexander was now marching against Darius, who had raised another army after his defeat at Issus.]

Alexandro qui numerum copiarum eius, quantum procul coniectari poterat, aestimabant vix fecerunt fidem tot milibus caesis maiores copias esse reparatas.

Ceterum omnis periculi et maxime multitudinis contemptor undecimis castris ad Euphraten pervenit: quo pontibus iuncto equites primos ire, phalangem sequi iubet, Mazaeo, qui ad inhibendum transitum eius cum sex milibus equitum occurrerat, non auso periculum sui facere. Paucis deinde non ad quietem, sed ad praeparandos animos diebus datis militi strenue hostem insequi coepit, metuens, ne interiora regni sui peteret sequendusque esset per loca omni solitudine atque inopia vasta. Igitur quarto die praeter Armeniam penetrat ad Tigrin. Tota regio ultra amnem recenti fumabat incendio: quippe Mazaeus, quaecumque adierat, haud secus quam hostis urebat. Ac primo caligine, quam fumus effuderat, obscurante lucem insidiarum metu substitit: deinde ut speculatores praemissi tuta omnia nuntiaverunt, paucos equitum ad temptandum vadum fluminis praemisit: cuius altitudo primo summa equorum pectora, mox, ut in medium alveum ventum est, cervices quoque aequabat. Nec sane alius ad Orientis plagam tam violentus invehitur, multorum torrentium non aquas solum, sed etiam saxa secum trahens. Itaque a celeritate, qua defluit, Tigri nomen est inditum, quia Persica lingua tigrin sagittam appellant.

39. *Difficulties in crossing the river.*

Igitur pedes velut divisus in cornua circumdato equitatu, levatis super capita armis, haud aegre ad

ipsum alveum penetrat. Primus inter pedites rex egressus in ripam vadum militibus manu, quando vox exaudiri non poterat, ostendit. Sed gradum firmare vix poterant, cum modo saxa lubrica vestigium fallerent, modo rapidior unda subduceret. Praecipuus erat labor eorum, qui humeris onera portabant: quippe cum semetipsos regere non possent, in rapidos gurgites incommodo onere auferebantur, et, dum sua quisque spolia consequi studet, maior inter ipsos quam cum amni orta luctatio est, cumulique sarcinarum passim fluitantes plerosque perculerant. Rex monere, ut satis haberent arma retinere, cetera se redditurum. Sed neque consilium neque imperium accipi poterat: obstrepebat hinc metus, praeter hunc invicem luctantium mutuus clamor. Tandem qua leniore tractu amnis aperit vadum, emersere, nec quicquam praeter paucas sarcinas desideratum est. Deleri potuit exercitus, si quis vincere ausus esset, sed perpetua fortuna regis avertit inde hostem. Sic Granicum tot milibus equitum peditumque in ulteriore stantibus ripa superavit, sic angustis in Ciliciae callibus tantam multitudinem hostium: audaciae quoque, qua maxime viguit, ratio minui potest, quia numquam in discrimen venit, an temere fecisset.

40. *Darius for the third time offers terms of peace; speech of his ambassador.*

Itaque quamquam frustra pace bis petita omnia ad bellum consilia converterat, victus tamen continentia

hostis ad novas pacis condiciones ferendas X legatos, cognatorum principes, misit: quos Alexander consilio advocato introduci iussit. E quibus maximus natu, 'Dareum,' inquit, 'ut pacem a te iam hoc tertio peteret, nulla vis subegit, sed iustitia et continentia tua expressit. Matrem, coniugem, liberos eius, nisi quod sine illo sunt, captos esse non sensimus: pudicitiae earum, quae supersunt, curam haud secus quam parens agens reginas appellas, speciem pristinae fortunae retinere pateris. Vultum tuum video, qualis Darei fuit, cum dimitteremur ab eo: et ille tamen uxorem, tu hostem luges. Iam in acie stares, nisi cura te sepulturae eius moraretur. Ecquid mirum est, si tam ab amico animo pacem petit? quid opus est armis, inter quos odia sublata sunt? Antea imperio tuo finem destinabat Halym amnem, qui Lydiam terminat: nunc, quidquid inter Hellespontum et Euphraten est, in dotem filiae offert, quam tibi tradit.

41. *The same* (*continued*).

'Ochum filium, quem habes, pacis et fidei obsidem retine, matrem et duas virgines filias redde: pro tribus corporibus XXX milia talentum auri precatur accipias. Nisi moderationem animi tui notam haberem, dicerem hoc esse tempus, quo pacem non dare solum, sed etiam occupare deberes. Respice, quantum post te reliqueris: intuere,

quantum petas. Periculosum est praegrave imperium: difficile est enim continere, quod capere non possis. Videsne, ut navigia, quae modum excedunt, regi nequeant? Nescio, an Dareus ideo tam multa amiserit, quia nimiae opes magnae iacturae locum faciunt. Facilius est quidem vincere, quam tueri *praedam*: quam, hercule, expeditius manus nostrae rapiunt, quam continent. Ipsa mors uxoris Darei admonere te potest minus iam misericordiae tuae licere, quam licuit.' Alexander legatis excedere tabernaculo iussis, quid placeret, ad consilium refert. Diu nemo, quid sentiret, ausus est dicere incerta regis voluntate.

42. *Alexander's reply.*

Tandem Parmenio antea suasisse ait, ut captivos apud Damascum redimentibus redderet: ingentem pecuniam potuisse redigi ex his, qui multi vincti virorum fortium occuparent manus. Et nunc magnopere censere, ut unam anum et duas puellas, itinerum agminumque inpedimenta, XXX milibus talentum auri permutet. Opimum regnum occupare posse condicione, non bello, nec quemquam alium inter Istrum et Euphraten possedisse terras ingenti spatio intervalloque discretas. Macedoniam quoque potius respiceret, quam Bactra et Indos intueretur. Ingrata oratio regi fuit. Itaque, ut finem dicendi fecit, 'Et ego,' inquit, 'pecuniam quam gloriam mallem, si

Parmenio essem: nunc Alexander de paupertate securus sum et me non mercatorem memini esse, sed regem. Nihil quidem habeo venale, sed fortunam meam utique non vendo: captivos si placet reddi, honestius dono dabimus, quam pretio remittemus.' Introductis deinde legatis ad hunc modum respondit: 'Nuntiate Dareo me, quae fecerim clementer et liberaliter, non amicitiae eius tribuisse, sed naturae meae. Bellum cum captivis et feminis gerere non soleo: armatus sit oportet, quem oderim. Quodsi saltem pacem bona fide peteret, deliberarem forsitan, an darem.

43. *The same* (*continued*).

Verum enimvero, cum modo milites meos litteris ad proditionem, modo amicos ad perniciem meam pecunia sollicitet, ad internecionem mihi persequendus est, non ut iustus hostis, sed ut percussor veneficus. Condiciones vero pacis, quas adfertis, si accepero, victorem eum faciunt. Quae post Euphraten sunt, liberaliter donat. Ubi igitur me adeatis, obliti estis: nempe ultra Euphraten sum. Summum ergo dotis, quam promittit, terminum castra mea transeunt. Hinc me depellite, ut sciam vestrum esse, quo ceditis. Eadem liberalitate dat mihi filiam suam: nempe quam scio alicui servorum eius nupturam. Multum vero mihi praestat, si me Mazaeo generum praeponit! Ite, nuntiate regi

vestro, et quae amisit et quae adhuc habet, praemia esse belli: hoc regente utriusque terminos regni, id quemque habiturum, quod proximae lucis adsignatura fortuna est.' Legati respondent, cum bellum in animo sit, facere eum simpliciter, quod spe pacis non frustraretur: ipsos petere, ut quam primum dimittantur ad regem: eum quoque bellum parare debere. Dimissi nuntiant adesse certamen.

44. *Alexander addresses his soldiers before the battle of Arbela.*

[This famous battle (B.C. 331) was not really fought at Arbela, but at Gaugamela, fifty miles off.]

Ceterum hortantem exercitus exaudire non poterat usum aurium intercipiente fremitu duorum agminum. Sed *in* conspectu omnium duces et proximum quemque interequitans adloquebatur.

'Emensis tot terras in spem victoriae, de qua dimicandum foret, hoc unum superesse discrimen. Reprehensos ex fuga Persas pugnaturos, quia fugere non possent. Nullum desperationis illorum maius indicium esse, quam quod urbes, quod agros suos urerent, quidquid non corrupissent, hostium esse confessi. Nomina modo vana gentium ignotarum ne extimescerent: neque enim ad belli discrimen pertinere, qui ab iis Scythae quive Cadusii appellarentur. Ob id ipsum, quod ignoti essent, ignobiles esse: numquam ignorari viros fortes, at inbelles ex

latebris suis erutos nihil praeter nomina adferre. Macedonas virtute adsecutos, ne quis toto orbe locus esset, qui tales viros ignoraret. Intuerentur barbarorum inconditum agmen: alium nihil praeter iaculum habere, alium funda saxa librare, paucis iusta arma esse. Itaque illinc plures stare: hinc plures dimicaturos. Nec postulare se, ut fortiter capesserent proelium, ni ipse ceteris fortitudinis fuisset exemplum: se ante prima signa dimicaturum. Spondere pro se tot cicatrices, totidem corporis decora: scire ipsos unum paene se praedae communis exsortem in illis colendis ornandisque usurpare victoriae praemia. Haec se fortibus viris dicere. Si qui dissimiles eorum essent, illa fuisse dicturum: pervenisse eo, unde fugere non possent. Tot terrarum spatia emensis, tot amnibus montibusque post tergum obiectis iter in patriam et penates manu esse faciendum.' Sic duces, sic proximi militum instincti sunt.

45. *Babylon surrendered: the king's entry.*

Ceterum Babylona procedenti Alexandro Mazaeus, qui ex acie in eam urbem confugerat, cum adultis liberis supplex occurrit urbem seque dedens. Gratus adventus eius regi fuit, quippe magni operis obsidio futura *erat* tam munitae urbis. Ad hoc vir illustris et manu promptus famaque etiam proximo proelio celebris et ceteros ad deditionem sui incitaturus ex-

emplo videbatur. Igitur hunc quidem benigne cum liberis excipit: ceterum quadrato agmine, quod ipse ducebat, velut in aciem irent, ingredi suos iubet. Magna pars Babyloniorum constiterat in muris avida cognoscendi novum regem, plures obviam egressi sunt. Inter quos Bagophanes, arcis et regiae pecuniae custos, ne studio a Mazaeo vinceretur, totum iter floribus coronisque constraverat, argenteis altaribus utroque latere dispositis, quae non ture modo, sed omnibus odoribus cumulaverat. Dona eum sequebantur greges pecorum equorumque, leones quoque et pardales caveis praeferebantur. Magi deinde suo more carmen canentes, post hos Chaldaei Babyloniorumque non vates modo, sed etiam artifices cum fidibus sui generis ibant: laudes hi regum canere soliti, Chaldaei siderum motus et statas vices temporum ostendere. Equites deinde Babylonii suo equorumque cultu ad luxuriam magis, quam ad magnificentiam exacto ultimi ibant. Rex armatis stipatus oppidanorum turbam post ultimos pedites ire iussit: ipse cum curru urbem ac deinde regiam intravit. Postero die supellectilem Darei et omnem pecuniam recognovit.

26. *Description of the city.*

Ceterum ipsius urbis pulchritudo ac vetustas non regis modo, sed etiam omnium oculos in semet haud inmerito convertit. Samiramis eam condiderat, non,

ut plerique credidere, Belus, cuius regia ostenditur. Murus instructus laterculo coctili, bitumine interlitus, spatium XXX et duorum pedum *in* latitudinem amplectitur: quadrigae inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeare dicuntur. Altitudo muri L cubitorum eminet spatio: turres denis pedibus quam murus altiores sunt. Totius operis ambitus CCCLXV stadia conplectitur: singulorum stadiorum structuram singulis diebus perfectam esse memoriae proditum est. Aedificia non sunt admota muris, sed fere spatium iugeri unius absunt. Ac ne totam quidem urbem tectis occupaverunt—per LXXX stadia habitabatur—nec omnia continua sunt, credo, quia tutius visum est pluribus locis spargi. Cetera serunt coluntque, ut, si externa vis ingruat, obsessis alimenta ex ipsius urbis solo subministrentur.

47. *The Euphrates.*

Euphrates interfluit magnaeque molis crepidinibus coercetur. Sed omnium operum magnitudinem circumveniunt cavernae ingentes, in altitudinem pressae ad accipiendum impetum fluminis, quod, ubi adpositae crepidinis fastigium excessit, urbis tecta corriperet, nisi essent specus lacusque, qui exciperent. Coctili laterculo structi sunt: totum opus bitumine adstringitur. Pons lapideus flumini inpositus iungit urbem. Hic quoque inter mirabilia Orientis opera

numeratus est: quippe Euphrates altum limum vehit, quo penitus ad fundamenta iacienda egesto vix sufficiens operi firmo reppererunt solum: harenae autem subinde cumulatae et saxis, quis pons sustinetur, adnexae morantur amnem, qui retentus acrius, quam si libero cursu mearet, inliditur. Arcem quoque ambitu XX stadia conplexam habent. XXX pedes in terram turrium fundamenta demissa sunt, ad LXXX summum munimenti fastigium pervenit.

48. *The hanging gardens.*

Super arcem, vulgatum Graecorum fabulis miraculum, pensiles horti sunt, summam murorum altitudinem aequantes multarumque arborum umbra et proceritate amoeni. Saxo pilae, quae totum onus sustinent, instructae sunt, super pilas lapide quadrato solum stratum est patiens terrae, quam altam iniciunt, et humoris, quo rigant terras: adeoque validas arbores sustinent moles, ut stipites earum VIII cubitorum spatium crassitudine aequent, in L pedum altitudinem emineant frugiferaeque sint, ut si terra sua alerentur. Et cum vetustas non opera solum manu facta, sed etiam ipsam naturam paulatim exedendo perimat, haec moles, quae tot arborum radicibus premitur tantique nemoris pondere onerata est, inviolata durat, quippe XX *pedes* lati parietes sustinent, XI pedum intervallo distantes, ut procul visentibus

silvae montibus suis inminere videantur. Syriae regem Babylone' regnantem hoc opus esse molitum memoriae proditum est, amore coniugis victum, quae desiderio nemorum silvarumque in campestribus locis virum conpulit amoenitatem naturae genere huius operis imitari.

49. *Alexander makes a mistake and courteously apologizes.*

Ac forte Macedonicas vestes multamque purpuram dono ex Macedonia sibi missam cum his, quae confecerant, tradi Sisigambi iubet—omni namque honore eam et filii quoque pietate prosequebatur—admonerique iussit, ut, si cordi quoque vestis esset, conficere eam neptes suas adsuefaceret : dono se, quae docerent, dare. Ad hanc vocem lacrimae obortae prodidere animum aspernantis id munus : quippe non aliud magis in contumeliam Persarum feminae accipiunt, quam admovere lanae manus. Nuntiant, qui dona tulerant, tristem esse Sisigambim, dignaque res et excusatione et solacio visa. Ipse ergo pervenit ad eam et, 'Mater,' inquit, 'hanc vestem, qua indutus sum, sororum non donum solum, sed etiam opus vides : nostri decepere me mores. Cave, obsecro, in contumeliam acceperis ignorationem meam. Quae tui moris esse cognovi, ut spero, abunde servata sunt. Scio apud vos filio in conspectu matris nefas esse considere, nisi cum illa permisit : quotienscumque

ad te veni, donec, ut considerem, adnueres, restiti. Procumbens venerari me saepe voluisti: inhibui. Dulcissimae matri Olympiadi nomen debitum tibi reddo.'

50. *The regiment of grumblers.*

[Parmenio was one of Alexander's best generals, and was appointed by him Governor of Ecbatana; but in 330 his son Philotas was put to death on a charge of conspiring to murder the King, and next year Parmenio was also killed by Alexander's orders.]

Alexander, quos libere mortem Parmenionis conquestos esse conpererat, separandos a cetero exercitu ratus in unam cohortem secrevit ducemque his Leonidam dedit, et ipsum Parmenioni quondam intima familiaritate coniunctum. Fere iidem erant, quos alioquin rex habuerat invisos. Nam cum experiri vellet militum animos, admonuit, qui litteras in Macedoniam ad suos scripsisset, iis, quos ipse mittebat, perlaturis cum fide traderet. Simpliciter ad necessarios suos quisque scripserat, quae sentiebat: aliis gravis erat, plerisque non ingrata militia. Ita et agentium gratias litterae exceptae sunt et qui forte taedium laboris per litteras erant questi. Hanc seorsus cohortem a ceteris tendere ignominiae causa iubet, fortitudine usurus in bello, libertatem linguae ab auribus credulis remoturus. Et consilium, temerarium forsitan—quippe

fortissimi iuvenes contumelia inritati erant—sicut omnia alia felicitas regis excepit: nihil illis ad bella promptius fuit. Incitabat virtutem et ignominiae demendae cupido et quia fortia facta in paucis latere non poterant.

51. *The murder of Clitus* (B.C. 328).

Iamque iter parare in posterum iussus sollemni et tempestivo adhibetur convivio. In quo rex cum multo incaluisset mero, immodicus aestimator sui, celebrare, quae gesserat, coepit, gravis etiam eorum auribus, qui sentiebant vera memorari. Silentium tamen habuere seniores, donec Philippi res orsus obterere nobilem apud Chaeroneam victoriam sui operis fuisse iactavit ademptamque sibi malignitate et invidia patris tantae rei gloriam. Illum quidem seditione inter Macedones milites et Graecos mercennarios orta debilitatum vulnere, quod in ea consternatione acceperat, iacuisse, non alias quam simulatione mortis tutiorem; se corpus eius protexisse, clipeo suo ruentesque in illum sua manu occisos. Quae patrem numquam aequo animo esse confessum, invitum filio debentem salutem suam. Itaque post expeditionem, quam sine eo fecisset ipse in Illyrios, victorem scripsisse se patri, fusos fugatosque hostes nec adfuisse usquam Philippum. Laude dignos esse, non qui Samothracum initia viserent, cum Asiam uri vastari-

que oporteret sed eos, qui magnitudine rerum fidem antecessissent. Haec et his similia laeti audiere iuvenes, ingrata senioribus erant, maxime propter Philippum, sub quo diutius vixerant: cum Clitus, ne ipse quidem satis sobrius, ad eos, qui infra ipsum cubabant, conversus Euripidis rettulit carmen, ita ut sonus magis quam sermo exaudiri posset a rege, quo significabatur, male instituisse Graecos, quod tropaeis regum dumtaxat nomina inscriberent, alieno enim sanguine partam gloriam intercipi.

52. *The same* (*continued*).

Itaque rex, cum suspicaretur malignius habitum esse sermonem, percontari proximos coepit, quid ex Clito audissent. Et illis ad silendum obstinatis Clitus paulatim maiore voce Philippi acta bellaque in Graecia gesta commemorat, omnia praesentibus praeferens. Hinc inter iuniores senesque orta contentio est: et rex, velut patienter audiret, quis Clitus obterebat laudes eius, ingentem iram conceperat. Ceterum cum animo videretur imperaturus, si finem procaciter orto sermoni Clitus inponeret, nihil eo remittente magis exasperabatur. Iamque Clitus etiam Parmenionem defendere audebat et Philippi de Atheniensibus victoriam Thebarum praeferebat excidio, non vino modo, sed etiam animi prava contentione provectus. Ad ultimum, 'Si moriendum,' inquit, 'est pro te,

Clitus est primus: at cum victoriae arbitrium agis, praecipuum ferunt praemium, qui procacissime patris tui memoriae inludunt. Sogdianam regionem mihi attribuis, totiens rebellem et non modo indomitam, sed quae ne subigi quidem possit. Mittor ad feras bestias praecipitia ingenia sortitas. Sed, quae ad me pertinent, transeo. Philippi milites spernis, oblitus, nisi hic Atharrias senex iuniores pugnam detrectantes revocasset, adhuc nos circa Halicarnassum haesuros fuisse. Quomodo igitur Asiam etiam cum istis iunioribus subiecisti? Verum est, ut opinor, quod avunculum tuum in Italia dixisse constat, ipsum in viros incidisse, te in feminas.'

53. *The same* (*continued*).

Nihil ex omnibus inconsulte ac temere iactis regem magis moverat, quam Parmenionis cum honore mentio inlata. Dolorem tamen rex pressit, contentus iussisse, ut convivio excederet. Nec quicquam aliud adiecit quam forsitan eum, si diutius locutus foret, exprobraturum sibi fuisse vitam a semetipso datam: hoc enim superbe saepe iactasse. Atque illum cunctantem adhuc surgere, qui proximi ei cubuerant, iniectis manibus iurgantes monentesque conabantur abducere. Clitus, cum abstraheretur, ad pristinam violentiam ira quoque adiecta, suo pectore tergum illius esse defensum, nunc, postquam tanti meriti praeterierit

tempus, etiam memoriam invisam esse, proclamat. Attali quoque caedem obiciebat et ad ultimum Iovis, quem patrem sibi Alexander adsereret, oraculum eludens, veriora se regi quam patrem eius respondisse dicebat. Iam tantum irae conceperat rex, quantum vix sobrius ferre potuisset. Enimvero olim mero sensibus victis ex lecto repente prosiluit. Attoniti amici ne positis quidem, sed abiectis poculis consurgunt in eventum rei, quam tanto impetu acturus esset intenti.

54. *The same (continued).*

Alexander rapta lancea ex manibus armigeri Clitum adhuc eadem linguae intemperantia furentem percutere conatus a Ptolemaeo et Perdicca inhibetur. Medium conplexi et obluctari perseverantem morabantur: Lysimachus et Leonnatus etiam lanceam abstulerant. Ille militum fidem inplorans conprehendi se a proximis amicorum, quod Dareo nuper accidisset, exclamat signumque tuba dari, ut ad regiam armati coirent, iubet. Tum vero Ptolemaeus et Perdiccas genibus advoluti orant, ne in tam praecipiti ira perseveret spatiumque potius animo det: omnia postero die iustius executurum. Sed clausae erant aures obstrepente ira. Itaque impotens animi procurrit in regiae vestibulum et vigili excubanti hasta ablata constitit in aditu, quo necesse erat iis, qui simul

cenaverant, egredi. Abierant ceteri. Clitus ultimus sine lumine exibat. Quem rex, quisnam esset, interrogat. Eminebat etiam in voce sceleris, quod parabat, atrocitas. Et ille, iam non suae, sed regis irae memor, Clitum esse et de convivio exire respondit. Haec dicentis latus hasta transfixit morientisque sanguine adspersus, 'I nunc,' inquit, 'ad Philippum et Parmenionem et Attalum.'

55. *Alexander's penitence.*

Male humanis ingeniis natura consuluit, quod plerumque non futura, sed transacta perpendimus. Quippe rex, postquam ira mente decesserat, etiam ebrietate discussa magnitudinem facinoris sera aestimatione perspexit. Videbat, tunc immodica libertate abusum, sed alioqui egregium bello virum et, nisi erubesceret fateri, servatorem sui occisum. Detestabile carnificis ministerium occupaverat rex, verborum licentiam, quae vino poterat inputari, nefanda caede ultus. Manabat toto vestibulo cruor paulo ante convivae: vigiles attoniti et stupentibus similes procul stabant liberioremque paenitentiam solitudo exciebat. Ergo hastam ex corpore iacentis evolsam retorsit in semet: iamque admoverat pectori, cum advolant vigiles et repugnanti e manibus extorquent adlevatumque in tabernaculum deferunt. Ille humi prostraverat corpus gemitu eiulatuque miserabili totam personans

regiam. Laniare deinde os unguibus et circumstantes rogare, ne se tanto dedecori superstitem esse paterentur. Inter has preces tota nox extracta est. Scrutantemque, num ira deorum ad tantum nefas actus esset, subit anniversarium sacrificium Libero Patri non esse redditum statuto tempore: itaque inter vinum et epulas caede commissa iram dei fuisse manifestam.

56. *The same (continued).*

Ceterum magis eo movebatur, quod omnium amicorum animos videbat attonitos: neminem cum ipso sociare sermonem postea ausurum: vivendum esse in solitudine velut ferae bestiae terrenti alias timentique. Prima deinde luce tabernaculo corpus, sicut adhuc cruentum erat, iussit inferri. Quo posito ante ipsum lacrimis obortis, 'Hanc', inquit, 'nutrici meae gratiam rettuli, cuius duo filii apud Miletum pro mea gloria occubuere mortem, hic frater, unicum orbitatis solacium, a me inter epulas occisus est. Quo nunc se conferet misera? Omnibus eius unus supersum, quem solum aequis oculis videre non poterit. Et ego servatorum meorum latro, revertar in patriam, ut ne dexteram quidem nutrici sine memoria calamitatis eius offerre possim!' Et cum finis lacrimis querellisque non fieret, iussu amicorum corpus ablatum est. Rex triduum iacuit inclusus. Quem ut armigeri corporisque custodes ad moriendum obstinatum esse cognoverunt, universi in tabernaculum inrumpunt diuque

precibus ipsorum reluctatum aegre vicerunt, ut cibum caperet. Quoque minus caedis puderet, iure interfectum Clitum Macedones decernunt sepultura quoque prohibituri, ni rex humari iussisset.

57. *An athlete indeed.*

[This occurred in Alexander's campaign against the Sogdiani in 328.]

Nobiles iuvenes comitari eum soliti defecerant praeter Philippum. Lysimachi erat frater, tum primum adultus et, quod facile adpareret, indolis rarae. Is pedes—incredibile dictu—per D stadia vectum regem comitatus est, saepe equum suum offerente Lysimacho, nec tamen, ut digrederetur a rege, effici potuit, cum lorica indutus arma gestaret. Idem, cum perventum esset in saltum, in quo se barbari abdiderant, nobilem edidit pugnam regemque comminus cum hoste dimicantem protexit. Sed postquam barbari in fugam effusi deseruere silvas, animus, qui in ardore pugnae corpus sustentaverat, liquit subitoque ex omnibus membris profuso sudore arboris proximae stipiti se adplicuit. Deinde ne illo quidem adminiculo sustinente manibus regis exceptus est, inter quas conlapsus extinguitur. Maestum regem alius haud levis dolor excepit. Erigyius inter claros duces fuerat: quem extinctum esse paulo ante, quam reverteretur in castra, cognovit. Utriusque funus omni apparatu atque honore celebratum est.

58. *A violent storm dismays the soldiers,*

Primus dies quietum iter praebuit: proximus ei nondum quidem procellosus et tristis, obscurior tamen pristino non sine minis crescentis mali praeteriit. Tertio ab omni parte caeli emicare fulgura et, nunc internitente luce, nunc condita, non oculos modo meantis exercitus sed etiam animos terrere coeperunt. Erat prope continuus caeli fragor et passim cadentium fulminum species visebatur attonitisque auribus stupens agmen nec progredi nec consistere audebat. Tum repente imber grandinem incutiens torrentis modo effunditur. Ac primo quidem armis suis tecti exceperant, sed iam nec retinere arma lubrica rigentes manus poterant nec ipsi destinare, in quam regionem obverterent corpora, cum undique tempestatis violentia maior quam vitabatur occurreret. Ergo ordinibus solutis per totum saltum errabundum agmen ferebatur. Multique prius metu quam labore defatigati prostraverant humi corpora, quamquam imbrem vis frigoris concreto gelu adstrinxerat. Alii se stipitibus arborum admoverant: id plurimis et adminiculum et suffugium erat. Nec fallebat ipsos morti locum eligere, cum immobiles vitalis calor linqueret: sed grata erat pigritia corporum fatigatis nec recusabant extingui quiescendo.

59. *But not Alexander.*

Quippe non vehemens modo, sed etiam pertinax vis mali insistebat lucemque, naturale solacium, praeter tempestatem haud disparem nocti silvarum quoque umbra suppresserat. Rex unus tanti mali patiens circumire milites, contrahere dispersos, adlevare prostratos, ostendere procul evolutum ex tuguriis fumum hortarique, ut proxima quaeque suffugia occuparent. Nec ulla res magis saluti fuit, quam quod multiplicato labore sufficientem malis, quibus ipsi cesserant, regem deserere erubescebant. Ceterum efficacior in adversis necessitas quam ratio frigoris remedium invenit. Dolabris enim silvas sternere adgressi passim acervos struesque accenderunt. Continenti incendio ardere crederes saltum et vix inter flammas agminibus relictum locum. Hic calor stupentia membra commovit paulatimque spiritus, quem continuerat rigor, meare libere coepit. Excepere alios tecta barbarorum, quae in ultimo saltu abdita necessitas investigaverat: alios castra, quae in humido quidem, sed iam caeli mitescente saevitia locaverunt. Duo milia militum atque lixarum calonumque pestis illa consumpsit.

60. *The king and the old soldier.*

Forte Macedo gregarius miles *aegre* seque et arma sustentans, tamen in castra pervenerat: quo viso rex, quanquam ipse tum maxime admoto igne

refovebat artus, ex sella sua exsiluit torpentemque militem et vix compotem mentis demptis armis in sua sede iussit considere. Ille diu nec, ubi requiesceret, nec, a quo esset exceptus, adgnovit. Tandem recepto calore vitali, ut regiam sedem regemque vidit, territus surgit. Quem intuens Alexander, 'Ecquid intellegis, miles,' inquit, 'quanto meliore sorte quam Persae sub rege vivatis? Illis enim in sella regis consedisse capital foret, tibi saluti fuit.'

[*The same story in the words of Valerius Maximus.*]

Alexander, quodam loco tempestate nivali oppressus, senio iam confectum militem Macedonem, nimio frigore obstupefactum ipse sublimi et propinqua igni sede sedens, animadvertit. Factaque non fortunae sed aetatis utriusque aestimatione, descendit et illis manibus quibus opes Darii adflixerat, corpus frigore duplicatum in suam sedem imposuit: id ei salutare futurum dicens quod apud Persas capital extitisset, solium regium occupasse. Quid ergo mirum est si sub eo duce tot annis militare iucundum ducebant, cui gregarii militis incolumitas proprio fastigio carior erat?

NOTES.

1.

Alexander had just come from Gordium in Phrygia where his forces had mustered.

1. **Mediam**, i.e. *urbem*, the city Tarsus.

4. **pulvere ... perfusum**, lit. drenched with dust and sweat. Transl. "all dusty and perspiring": cf. *perfusum fletu*, "bathed in tears."

7. **decorum ... ratus**, "thinking it would look well."

8. **ostendisset**, he thought *si ostendero*.

10. **Vixque ingressi**, genit. agreeing with *Alexandri* understood. Trans. "scarcely had he stepped in when ...".

13. **compos mentis**, "in full possession of his senses"; here it means "conscious," more usually "sensible," "sane."

2.

2. **in tanto ... rerum**, "in the full dash and swing of his career."

4. **non in acie saltem**, "not struck down in battle, if struck down he must be."

10. **Quem daturum?** Indirect for *quis dabit*.
debellari posse, the subject is *se* understood.

12. **Jam ut**, "supposing for a moment."

14. **misericordia versa**, abl. absol.
illum florem iuventae, "that youthful beauty."

15. **eundem ...**, "king and comrade in one."

3.

1. **Inter haec**, "meanwhile," for which *interea* is commoner.

meare. this verb is generally used of the motion of inanimate things and animals, and is rare in prose. One compound *commeare*, "to go to and fro," is common in all periods.

5. **animi aegritudo**, "mental anxiety."

13. **qui ultro ...**, "I who was the assailant": so *ultro bellum inferre* is "to wage *offensive* war."

15. **Fortunam ... habuit**, "had my Fortune in his council of war"; or "took my fortune into account."

17. **non expectant**, we should say, "*cannot* wait for."

20. **mortis quam belli remedium**, a very awkward expression by which he means "not so much a remedy *against* death as a means of continuing the war."

26. **a latere ipsius** is virtually the object of *sollicitaret*, "was trying to bribe his intimate friends."

27. **interfectori**; *ei qui interfecisset* would be more usual, as *interfector* properly means a professional killer, not one who kills once.

4.

5. **non praeceps sed strenuum**, "not desperate but drastic."

11. **id ipsum ... ferens**, "chafing even at the fact that."

19. **in utramque partem**, "in support of either opinion, both ways, in both directions."

20. **perseverem**, dubitative subjunctive, "am I to ...".

21. **ne inmerito quidem accidisse**, "even to have served me right."

22. **Damnem**, "am I to disbelieve in my doctor's loyalty?"

24. **metu nostro**, "through fear on my part."

26. **scripsisset**, the historical tense is used because *enuntiat* is historical present, = *enuntiavit*.

5.

11. **semper ... trahitur**, "my breath of life has always depended on you, but now it is actually breathed only

through your Majesty's sacred lips." He means that his own life depends on Alexander's recovery. *Trahere spiritum* is not classical, but Livy says of Servilius, *in exigua spe animam trahebat.*

14. **diluet**, "will refute"; a much commoner meaning (in prose) than the one above, "dissolve, infuse."

16. **concipi venis**, "pervade the system."

laxa: make the relative clause passive, "which is being upset by the ill-timed solicitude of friends, loyal, I know (*sane*), but annoyingly officious."

23. **tamen**, shows that we must translate *accepta* "although I had received."

6.

2. **Interclusus** etc., "the stifled breath made its way with difficulty" (lit. tightly): cf. Livy, 23. 7, *fervore anima interclusa*, "being stifled by the heat."

5. **torpentem excitavit**, "roused him from his stupor."

15. **grates habebant**, "felt grateful"; *agebant*, "expressed their gratitude," would have been more natural, and perhaps Curtius (incorrectly) means this.

18. **quantum** etc., "how profoundly they admired or how passionately they loved this king in particular." *Flagrare* is used with the abl. of many nouns to express intensity, where we can hardly translate it literally; e.g. *flagrare invidia*, to be very unpopular; *flagrare odio*, to hate mortally: *flagrare desiderio, cupiditate, amore*, etc.

25. **inter ipsos**, to be taken with *exercitatio*, as if it were *corpus exercitabat inter ipsos.*

27. **vel ... vel**, whether you call them mental endowments or moral qualities. *Dos* only means dowry, in classical prose.

7.

1. **corporibus**, dative of remoter object of *solutis*: "when the proper rites had been paid to the bodies."

2. **qui nuntiarent**, subjunctive expressing purpose.

6. **arbiter**, "confidant"; almost in its early meaning of "witness or spectator."

7. **non alius** = *nemo.*

11. **suo more**, that is prostrating themselves before him as the Persians did to their king (Gk. *προσκυνεῖν*).

ex captivis spadonibus, some of them; the prepositional phrase is used like the French partitive, de beaux livres.

14. **excusans**, "pleading in excuse"; so "he pleaded ill-health" would be *valetudinem excusavit.*

8.

1. **S.** for *Salutem dat*, the usual way of beginning a letter in Latin.

2. **Dareus**, this is the correct spelling in Latin; cf. *Æneas*, Gr. *Αἰνείας.*

8. **absens quoque**, "so that even though absent he (Xerxes) might ravage the land (through Mardonius)."

11. **vestri**, "people of yours," i.e. you Persians.

Inpia, emphatic; "the wars you undertake are unholy."

12. **licemini**, "bid for"; we should say "put a price on."

19. **servaveris**, subj. as expressing a reason, introduced by *utpote qui*, inasmuch as one who....

23. **venturum**, understand *te.*

24. **tuo**, i.e. *regi;* "not only to *a* king, but to *your* King."

9.

2. **traditum**, "by surrender"; i.e. without fighting.

5. **popularium**, i.e. *sponte:* "at the instance of his subjects rather than of his own accord."

6. **permissum**, *est* must be supplied with this and with *visus:* "it was left to Hephaestion to appoint."

9. **facta potestate**, "having been offered the chance."

12. **spernentis**, agreeing with *animi;* "the elevation of a character which rejected."

14. **macti virtute estote**, "bravo!" *macti* is the vocative (*macte* in the singular); lit. "be you glorified or honoured for your virtue."

18. **imminere tantae spei**, "to be set upon such a prospect"; *spei* is objective, and means the thing hoped for.

21. **longa ... annexum**, "distantly connected with the royal family."

23. **exigua stipe**, "for scanty payment": *stips* is small coin, but this word is hardly ever found in the nom. sing.

10.

2. **intentus**, is usually followed by *ad* or *in*.

3. **concusserat**, "had startled, astounded, terrified."

5. **intrant**, the subject is (*ei*) *de quibus ante dictum est.*

6. **rege eo salutato**, *rege* is predicative; "having hailed him, addressed him as king."

7. **habitus vestis**, where *vestis* is *genitive*, is simply to be translated "dress."

13. **cave obliviscaris**, without *ne* only after the imperative.

16. **satisne sani essent**, indirect for *satisne sani estis?* "are you quite in your senses?"

11.

2. **fides ... facta**, literally, "belief was produced by them swearing," i.e. he believed them on their oath.

4. **strenue ... discurrit**, "promptly runs about": both these words are generally used only about persons, but the Romans often represent *Fama* as a *person*, and Curtius is of course thinking of the people who spread the report.

5. **aliorum ... aliorum**: make these the subject, "Some were conspicuous by" etc.

8. **corporis habitus**, "personal appearance, exterior."

13. **specimen cepit**, "he formed an idea, gained an impression."

12.

3. **a qua**, i.e. *terra continenti*, "the mainland."

6. **acceptura**, "likely to accept."

10. **Herculi**, Melkarth, the Phoenician deity, in whom the Greeks recognized their Hercules.

10. **colerent**, the subjunctive shows that the relative clause is part of Alexander's language—"your chief object of worship."

15. **rite**, emphatic: the god would be just as pleased with a sacrifice offered in Old Tyre as in the new town.

16. **cuius alioqui** etc., "over which *in general* he had little control."

13.

4. **accipiendo ... obstabat**, "hindered the construction of the work."

7. **leni ... mari**, abl. abs., "when the sea is ..."

8. **prima quaeque congesta**, as fast as the materials were piled up the wind demolished them by dashing against them the full force of the sea. The *pulsus maris* is the sort of ram with which the wind assails the mole.

10. **per nexus**, "streaming through the interstices of the works and washing over the top."

16. **pedestre ... iter**, "had precluded all access by land."

17. **pendentes et instabiles**, rocking (hanging on the wave) and unsteady.

26. **obsidebantur**, "were beset"; the Carthaginians commanded the sea.

14.

3. **copia**, abl. It is apparently unnecessary. Translate "with which the city swarmed."

4. **strepunt**, translate "everywhere was to be heard the sound of preparation for war." So Livy, *cum omnia variis clamoribus streperent; cum omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent.*

5. **harpagonas**, Livy describes these as *asseres ferreo unco praefixi*, "poles with an iron hook at the end."

quas ... inicerent, final subjunctive.

6. **excogitata**, participle used substantively, "inventions."

urbibus, dat. of destination or purpose.

15. **futurum**, *fuisse* understood; "would have been."

19. **ad**, so Caesar, *Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento.*

15.

2. **posset**, suboblique; describing what the soldiers thought.

6. **quo artius volutetur**, "the more tightly it is pent, lit. rolls." *Volutor* in classical writers generally means "to wallow," and is used as a stronger expression for *versari*.

7. **haudquaquam rudis**, "no novice."

17. **turribus faciendis**, dative of destination or purpose.

19. **fastigium**, "level."

20. **per ludibrium**, "insultingly"; so *per jocum*, "jocosely"; *per ludum*, "sportively"; *per iram*, "angrily."

21. **illos**. Put in the Direct Oration, "look at those famous warriors carrying loads on their backs like pack-horses."

23. **Haec ipsa insectatio**, "this abuse *actually* stimulated the efforts of the soldiers."

16.

1. **eminebat**, "was rising above the water."

3. **cuius incrementum**, "the growth of which had up to then escaped their notice."

magnitudine ... conspecta, "when they realized the size."

4. **nondum commissum**, "not yet completed"; not reaching to the island, so that they could still get round.

8. **in expedito**, "an easy matter."

9. **converterant**, i.e. se, "they had turned themselves, or their attention."

10. **hoc magis ... mare**, "the more did the deep sea swallow up all the materials," (lit. whatever was piled on).

11. **coria ...**, "ordered pieces of leather and canvas to be stretched as a screen."

14. **possent**, final subjunctive; "that from them missiles might be rained on...."

17.

2. **harena ... emineret**, "loaded at the stern with sand, so that the prow stood high out of the water."

3. **remis concitaverunt**, "rowed hard."

4. **cum ... concepissent**, "as the wind too blew strongly into the sails": lit. "when the sails had caught a great force of wind."

7. **igne concepto**, "when it had once caught fire, began to spread the flames farther and farther."

8. **priusquam posset occurri**, "before it could be obviated."

16. **qui mallent**, "preferring, because they preferred."

21. **motum mare**, "stirred up the sea from its depths and hurled it upon the mole."

22. **compages**, "the joints of the structure parted."

24. **quibus...**, "by which the layer of earth was supported."

18.

1. **alius ... culpam referebant**, "tried to lay the blame on one another." This is not quite the same as *culpam conferre*, which means "to shift the blame from one's self to some one else."

3. **in adversum ventum**, "in the teeth of the wind."

novi operis. In English we should say "of a new style or kind," but the Latin is more precise, "of a new (kind of) workmanship." So Livy says, *capra sex haedos* uno foetu *edidit*, "at one birth," where we should say "at a time."

4. **non latere** etc., "not laterally but directly facing it."

5. **ea ... sub ipsa**, both referring to "*moles*."

9. **cumulo**, dat. governed by *iniciebant*.

12. **continens**, proleptic; "had joined and made the work continuous."

15. **occulto lapsu**, "by swimming beneath the surface": lit. "by hidden gliding."

17. **quae ... dabant**, "which, coming away, toppled most of the materials with them into deep water." *Secutae erant*, the pluperf., used of repeated action in past time; cf. *quamcunque in partem equites impetum fecerant*, "in whichever quarter the cavalry attacked" (from time to time).

20. **haud aegre moliebantur**, "they had no difficulty in clearing away (removing) the blocks and trunks of trees when

once lightened of their burden." For *molior* in the sense of 'remove' cf. *Non facile erat objecta onera moliri.*

22. **sequebatur**, like *secutae erant* above, "came away." So Virgil of the golden bough, *ipse volens facilisque sequetur.*

19.

1. **Aegro animi**, "sick at heart"; *animi* is probably locative.

nec satis certus, "and undecided ..."; earlier writers do not say *certus sum*, but *certum est mihi : an* is not found after *certus* in classical writers, but is used after *incertus* by Livy, and here *nec certus = incertus.*

6. **Alexandrum** etc., translate "Alexander sailed in ...."

9. **invectus**, seldom used of actual attack, often of attack by words, abuse, etc.

14. **fefellisset**, "failed them." What they thought was "*si prior fefellerit.*"

16. **iactum**: Livy has *ad teli coniectum venire*, to come within range, and *sub ictu teli.*

19. **ut .. distarent** = "so that the bows were united while the sterns were as far apart as was possible."

20.

1. **Sic**, with *instructas*, "thus fitted out, arranged."

5. **admovebantur**, "were drawing near"; *ad* is commoner after this verb than the dative.

6. **desperatione torpebant**, "were paralysed by despair."

spissae ... caelo, "dense clouds spread over the sky": *intendere = intenderunt. Spissae* is a poetical word for *densae*

7. **quidquid ... internitebat**, "every rift of light was blotted out by an interposing fog."

8. **inhorrescens**, "beginning to be ruffled."

14. **conserta navigia**, "the pairs of vessels."

in turbido, "in the storm": *turbida tempestas*, "stormy weather."

19. **everberatum**, Curtius seems to use this word in a half-jesting sense: "at last the sea, *after being soundly flogged* by the oars, seemed to yield to the marines..."

21.

3. **domestico**, "at home"; Curtius apparently means the invasion by the Syracusans under Agathokles, which however did not happen till 309 B.C.

8. **destituti**, "left in the lurch, abandoned"; translate, "though they were bitterly disappointed." So Livy, 40.47, *destituti ab unica spe auxilii.*

12. **oblatam per somnum**, "that he had seen in a dream"; *per somnum, in somnis, in quiete, secundum quietem*, are all classical for "in a dream."

17. **proni metu**, "rendered by fear prone to...."

19. **quasi ... retenturo**, "with the idea that that god would keep Apollo in their midst"; an example of the *rare* use of the future participle in ablat. absol.

21. **maiore patria**, "the mother-city," Tyre, from which Carthage was founded.

22.

1. The principal clause in the first sentence is *auctores quidam erant sacrum repetendi*—"certain persons proposed to revive a rite..."

2. **crediderim**, the subjunctive of a modestly expressed opinion;—"I should think," instead of "I think."

4. **quod ... dicuntur**, *quod* is the object of *fecisse; Carthaginienses*, the subject of *dicuntur.*

sacrilegium, "an act of impiety rather than of piety"; cf. the Moabites passing their children through the fire to Moloch.

8. **efficacior omni arte**, "more energetic (inventive) than any art"; "the mother of invention."

12. **cum ... inicerent**, "that launching the poles by an engine, and suddenly loosing the ropes, they might grapple them (the ships)."

16. **multo igne torrebant**, "they made very hot."

19. **quippe ... patebant**; *ubi ... penetraverat* is an adverbial clause; the subject of the principal clauses ... *poterat ... perurebat* is *ferrens harena*, then a fresh subject (we should say "the victims" or "the sufferers") is to be understood with *iacientes* and *patebant*.

22. **inulti**, "without being able to retaliate."

23.

1. **soluta obsidione**, "to raise the siege and...."

4. **opportunitate dimissa**, "letting the favourable time go by."

5. **irritum**, "baffled": this word is seldom used of *persons*; when applied to things it means "useless, ineffectual."

famam, "that his *prestige* would suffer."

6. **everterat**, not *evertisset*, because it is a statement of the author's, not what A. thought.

14. **se inmersit**, "plunged," while *se mersit* lower down is "sank altogether."

15. **modo ... condita**, "at another time hidden by the waves washing over it."

19. **vindicem**, agreeing with *Neptunum*; "avenging the encroachment on the sea (by the mole)."

23. **adeo** etc., "So premature were they, not only in interpreting the omen as one of victory, but also in rejoicing over (the victory)."

24.

2. **a quo fremitus acciderant**, "from which the cries had reached his ears." *Accidit* is used absolutely, for *accidit ad aures*; so Livy 27. 29, *repente clamor accidit classem Punicam adventare*.

9. **concitata ...**, "dashing at full speed, was at the same time herself struck by its beak and in turn gripped it."

11. **libero ...**, "sailing with unimpeded energy"; i.e. not entangled like the other.

12. **mira opportunitate**, "very opportunely, in the nick of time."

16. **superveniunt**, "appear upon the scene."

17. **inhibentes remis**, "backing water." Cicero in one of his letters confesses that he thought *inhibere* meant simply "to stay the boat," but afterwards found that it meant "to back."

25.

1. **militibus**, though really the dative after *dato*, may almost be said to do duty for the ablative with *jussis*.

5. **unus ... petebatur**, "was singled out as a special mark for their shots."

6. **Et digna**, "and right worthy of the scene were the deeds he performed." *Edere* often means "to perform or cause," but probably its nearness to *spectaculo* lends it a kind of force of "exhibit, display."

11. **saxorum conpage**, "the stone-work."

15. **occupant ... arbitrium**, "hasten to kill themselves while they are free to do so."

17. **tamen**, "at least."

summa tectorum for *summa tecta ;* these neuter plurals used like substantives are common in Livy, but rare in earlier writers.

26.

1. **exceptis**, abl. abs., the place of the nonn in the ablative is taken by the relative clause, *qui ... confugerant*.

4. **sustinuit**, "deigned, stooped."

5. **suarum quisque**, "their respective ...."

6. **parata saevientibus**, "ready for, awaiting, massacre."

7. **saluti** (predicative dative), "proved a deliverance."

8. **hi quidem**, "these to be sure, or although these."

11. **perduxere**, "succeeded in conveying"; *per* sometimes adds a sense of success, triumph over difficulty to the verb: e.g. *Octavius veteranos perduxit ad suam sententiam*, succeeding in winning them over to his views.

14. **quod ... moraretur**, "which (he said) the stress of present business alone delayed." The subjunctive shows that these are Alexander's own words.

27.

2. **crebra ... varietate**, "by its frequent vicissitudes."

3. **ad memoriam insignis**, one English word will translate this expression, "unforgettable or memorable": cf. *Sullani temporis atrocitas quid habet quod maxime sit insigne ad memoriam crudelitatis?* "What is it that makes the Sullan reign of terror most unforgettable for its cruelty?"

4. **diu**, with *dicionis suae fecit*, "for a long time subjected."

6. **libet**, "if you care."

litteras, "writing"; the alphabet, which almost certainly came through the Phoenicians from Egypt.

9. **Credo**, understand *eos* as subject of *elegisse*, to which *sedes* is object.

libero ... mari, "cruising on a sea which was then free," not swept by the fleets of a single nation.

16. **longa pace**, the long peace is supposed to mean the time between A.D. 17 and A.D. 43, during which there was little fighting in the Roman world.

28.

2. **vestigans**, a word taken from the language of the chase, "tracking, tracing"; it is generally followed by a noun, and not, as here, by a dependent relative clause.

3. **mira**, abl., agreeing with *fide*.

11. **praeerat**, "the commander of the city was Betis."

12. **eximiae fidei**, "exceedingly loyal"; gen. of quality.

15. **acceptante**, "admitting"; a very rare word, for which Livy would have used *accipiente*.

17. **quae ... specus**, "to obstruct the excavations."

18. **possent**, subj., expressing Alexander's purpose.

23. **recipiendis, admovendis**, datives of destination.

29.

2. **opem exposcens**, "imploring the help."

sacrum faciebat, "proceeded to sacrifice."

3. **glebam amisit**, "let fall a clod (of earth)."

5. **resoluta ... defluxit**, "crumbled to bits."

9. **intactae a superstitione mentis**, "inclined to superstition," literally, "of a mind not uninfected on the side of (in the direction of) superstition"; not "by superstition."

11. **quidem ... ceterum** = *μὲν ... δὲ*; the destruction of the city was indeed foretold, still there was a risk.

14. **securus**, "easy in his mind, without apprehension."

15. **signumque**, (almost) "by giving the signal."

30.

1. **percurato**, so Livy says of Hannibal, *vixdum satis percurato vulnere.*

2. **quo ... aequaret**, final subjunctive: "by which to equal."

3. **ad pristinum fastigium**, "to the former height," i.e. before they had been undermined. or "on top of the ou[illegible]

5. **aggeri impositas**, "*on* the mound."

6. **interiora urbis**, the adjective used as a substantive. So Livy, *per aversa urbis*, "by the back of the town."

7. **infesta telis**, this would translate our "exposed to fire."

13. **Betim**; make this the subject, and translate the verbs passively.

31.

3. **acrius quam constantius**, "with more dash than steadiness."

10. **maius fortuna sua**, "greater than one would look for in a man of his humble rank."

15. **in vanum lapsam**, "spent in empty air."

17. **defunctus**, "having got over (the threatened danger)."

22. **quia ... cognoverant**; translate "because the cuirass prevented them from... ."

29. **adhuc**, with *tepens*, "while still warm."

30. **submitti genu**, "sink on his knee"; *genu*, the ablat.

31. **exceptum receperunt**, "picked up and carried back."

32.

3. **iuvenis**, Alexander.

alias modifies the verbal notion in *mirator*;—"though on other occasions he admired courage even in an enemy."

4. **ut voluisti**, i.e. by a quick and glorious death in battle.

13. **nova subeunte fortuna**, abl. absol., "his new fortune even then undergoing, etc.," i.e. "stooping thus soon in his fresh success to foreign customs."

14. **spirantis**, i.e. of Betis while still alive.

16. **deduceret**, virtually indirect; "from whom (he said) he was descended."

33.

1. **sequente**, *insequenti* would be more correct.

2. **tam vastis**, "so wild," (as they afterwards reached).

6. **requirebant**, "kept looking vainly for."

12. **ingens auxilium**, in apposition with the preceding sentence.

13. **largum**, "copious"; *largus* is rare in good writers except in the sense of "liberal, generous."

14. **excusserunt**, "discharged"; very rare in this sense.

15. **excipere**, "to catch the rain in vessels"; *captare*, "to try to catch it in their mouths as it fell."

34.

2. **modico volatu**, either ablat. of manner, "gently flying," or ablat. of excess or defect with *antecedentes*, "preceding at a moderate (flying) distance."

6. **Incredibile dictu**, "wonderful to say"; in apposition with the rest of the sentence.

7. **ramis**, ablat., modifying *contecta est*; "completely screened by branches spreading in all directions."

11. **percurrit**, "pervades all parts of the year," i.e. "lasts all through the year"; a poetical expression.

16. **A septentrione**, "northward."

17. **navigiorum spoliis quaestuosa**, "enriching themselves by the spoils of ships," i.e. "are wreckers."

18. **aestu destituta**, "left stranded by the tide."

35.

2, 4, 5. **tepida, frigida, fervida**, are nominatives agreeing with *aqua*.

4. **inclinato**, i.e. *sole*, "when it draws towards evening."

7. **languescat**, the subjunctive must express a kind of consequence, "*so that at last* it is reduced to the ordinary temperature."

11. **coagmentatus** agrees with *habitus*, "the look, fashion," instead of with *umbilicus*.

18. **reddere**, the subject is *parentem Jovem*; "declaring that Jupiter, his father, gave him this name." The use of *reddo* implies that the name was due to him and had been withheld.

22. **compositus**, "set upon flattery."

36.

1. **institit**, from *insto*, "he proceeded to ask"; in an earlier writer it would mean "he insisted on asking."

2. **parentem eius**, the priest meant Jupiter, whereas *parentis sui* means Philip.

4. **luisse**, classical writers say *luere poenas*, "to pay the penalty," but *luere supplicia*, "to be executed," is only found in late authors.

invictum, i.e. Alexandrum.

11. **pensanti**, really equivalent here to *si pensasset*, if he had weighed the truth of the oracle ....

12. **quos ... coegit**, object. of *facit*.

17. **in maiore ... umbra**, "more protected by freedom"; *sub umbra* is commoner.

19. **contumacius**, "more stubbornly, defiantly."

37.

1. **secundo amni deflueret**, "sailing down the stream"; so *adverso amni* (or *flumine*), "upstream"; *amnis* is the Nile.

2. **eximio aetatis flore**, "an exceptionally handsome youth"; abl. of description.

in paucis carus, "one of his favourite few."

5. **destituit**, "left them to their fate"; *destituo* is used in Livy in the different sense of *stranding*.

6. **cum**, "although," because *tamen* follows.

7. **ut ... intenderat**, "as soon as ever in his weariness he let his courage sink which fear of danger had kept up."

11. **afflictus est**, the subject is *rex*, which is awkwardly omitted.

17. **tanti**, "of this atrocious crime."

20. **tortos necaverunt**, "tortured and put to death."

38.

2. **fecerunt**. This is the verb of the principal sentence, to which *qui ... aestimabant* is the subject: *facere fidem* is "to make a person believe."

3. **reparatas**, "that a greater force had been made up again."

4. **contemptor**, not simply "despising," but "as one who always despised."

5. **castris**, "in eleven days' march."

9. **periculum sui facere**, lit. "to make trial of him," i.e. to risk a battle.

12. **omni**, "complete."

25. **trahens**, "sweeping with it."

26. **Tigri**, dative; "the name *Tigris* was given it."

39.

5. **exaudiri**, "since his voice could not be heard above (the roaring of the stream)."

5. **gradum firmare**, "to plant their feet firmly, get a firm footing."

7. **subduceret**, "took them off their feet."

9. **semetipsos regere**, "keep *themselves* straight."

11. **spolia consequi**, "to catch his own treasures" (the spoils he had taken from the enemy).

14. **redditurum**, supply "saying" from *monere;* "saying he would make up for the rest."

22. **superavit**, there is a zeugma here, as *superavit* means "crossed" with regard to *Granicum*, and "overcame" with regard to *multitudinem.*

24. **qua ... viguit**, "his chief characteristic"; lit. "in which he was most strong."

40.

2. **continentia**, "self-restraint"; this refers to the generous way in which A. had treated the captured family of Darius.

9. **pudicitiae**, to be joined with *curam agens*: "having regard for their feelings" (lit. their modesty).

14. **uxorem ... hostem**, the wife of Darius had just died, and A. had mourned for her, though an enemy, as if she had been related to him.

15. **Ecquid**, an interrogative particle, appealing earnestly to the person addressed; "is it really to be wondered at?"

17. **quos**, referring to a suppressed antecedent *eis.*

20. **in dotem**, "towards the dowry."

41.

6. **occupare**, "to snatch at, take before you can be prevented."

10. **possis**, subjunctive, because indefinite; not "what *you* cannot grasp," but "what *one* cannot."

ut, how; so Cicero, *credo te audisse ut me circumsteterint.*

12. **nescio an**, "I am inclined to think, perhaps."

14. **expeditus**, translate "which it is easier for our hands to seize than to keep." By using the adverb in this way we may often shorten a sentence; thus we may translate, "it will be more honourable to flee than to fight against one's country," *fugeris honestius quam contra patriam pugnaveris;* "he was wrong in believing the king," *male credidit regi.* Cf. *honestius dabimus*, "it will be more honourable in me to give," in Alexander's reply.

42.

1. **suasisse**, the subject *se* is omitted. Curtius often omits the pronoun, other writers do so more rarely.

3. **potuisse redigi**, "might *have been* realized."

qui multi ... occuparent, "who by their numbers kept employed (in guarding them)"; or take the "many" with "these."

14. **Alexander**, "as I am Alexander."

18. **honestius** ..., a short way of expressing "it will be more becoming to give them as a gift than to send them back for a ransom"; so Cicero, *vos fortasse sapientius excessistis urbe*, "you perhaps acted more wisely in quitting the city."

21. **tribuisse**, lit. "assigned"; "yielded, not to friendly feelings towards him."

23. **armatus ... oderim**, "a man must be in arms for me to hate him."

43.

1. **Verum enimvero**, introducing a very strong declaration; "but really and truly."

7. **liberaliter**, this is sarcastic; "he is so generous as to...".

12. **servorum**, because even the satraps and highest officials were little better than slaves under the despotic Persian royalty.

13. **Multum ... praestat**, "a pretty compliment indeed he pays me in preferring ..."; *praestat* here is made to do duty for *praestat honorem*, or some such expression.

17. **hoc regente**, *hoc* refers to *bellum*, and *regente* is used in the sense of "ruling," i.e. "drawing lines"; transl. "this

shall draw the boundary lines of both empires and each shall have ... ."

21. **frustraretur**, "in not deluding them with *vain* hopes of peace."

44.

2. **intercipiente**, "the din of the two armies *hindering* the hearing"; but Curtius evidently thinks of the original meaning of *intercipere*, i.e. "to catch on the way, intercept," just as if he meant "intercepting the king's words."

3. **quemque**, governed by *adloquebatur ; interequitans* (absolute), "galloping among them."

5. **Emensis**, a common word in Livy and Curtius for "traverse, journey through"; it is sometimes used passively in the participle, e.g. *itinere ingenti emensi*, Livy, 43, 21.

10. **hostium esse**, "were the enemy's."

12. **extimescerent**, for *ne extimueritis* in the Direct.

13. **pertinere**, "it did not affect the issue of the war."

14. **ignoti ... ignobiles**, "unknown, not worth knowing."

20. **iusta arma**, "regular arms, a complete equipment."

26. **exsortem**, "without participating in ... ."

45.

4. **magni operis**, predicative : "the siege of such a strongly fortified city was likely to be a serious matter."

6. **fama**, abl. with *celebris*.

8. **quidem ... ceterum**, *μὲν δὲ* ; "he received him graciously, but all the same ... ."

14. **ne ... vinceretur**, "not to be behind M. in devotion."

18. **caveis**, tr. "*in* cages," but it is the abl. of means *by* which they were carried, as in *equo vectus*, riding *on* horseback.

21. **artifices**, professional musicians.

23. **ostendere**, "to foretell" (the regular changes of the seasons).

24. **cultuo ... exacto**, "carrying their equipment to extravagance rather than to splendour."

46.

3. **convertit**, singular, because he really means that the city by its beauty and age attracted, etc.

5. **interlitus**, "cemented."

9. **denis**, the distributive, because each tower was ten feet higher than the wall.

13. **admota**, "close to"; as *jugerum* denotes a square measure, this statement is puzzling; perhaps he means the length of a *jugerum*, 240 ft.

15. **per LXXX stadia**, this must mean the length of one side of the inhabited part.

17. **spargi**, i.e. *tecta;* that the houses should be scattered; *continua* = "in blocks."

47.

2. **coercetur**, "is kept within limits by massive (*magnae molis*) embankments."

omnium operum magnitudinem, this apparently means "all these huge works."

3. **cavernae**, where these reservoirs were, or how they could be equal to checking the overflow of a great river, Curtius does not say; he had probably heard of some of the great irrigation works, for which the Babylonians were famous.

pressae, for *depressae*, "sunk."

10. **altum ... vehit**, "brings down and piles up."

14. **acrius** goes with *inliditur;* he means, but does not say, that the wonder is how the bridge resists this added violence.

48.

1. **vulgatum miraculum**, in apposition with *horti*, "a wonder with which we are familiar."

4. **Saxo**, ablat. of the material of which the piers were made.

6. **quam ... iniciunt**, "of which they make a deep layer."

10. **terra sua**, "by their *native* soil."

11. **cum ... perimat**, "*although* age destroys ...."

17. **montibus suis imminere**, "they look like forests overhanging their native hills"; *suis* refers to *silvae*, not to *visentibus*.

20. **desiderio**. This word means a longing for what we once had and have no more; tr. "missing the forests and woods (of Syria)." The flat country (*campestria loca*) round Babylon was almost treeless.

21. **genere hujus operis**, for *hujus generis opere*.

49.

2. **cum ... confecerant**, "along with the women (slaves) who had made them"; this, as the context shows, must belong to both *missam* and *tradit*.

4. **filii**, "of *a* son (or filial)."

quoque, this apparently means, "if, besides the compliment, she *also* liked the dresses."

6. **quae docerent**, object. of *dare*; "people to teach."

7. **prodidere ... aspernantis**, lit. "betrayed the feeling of one who scorned," i.e. "betrayed her scorn of."

12. **hanc vestem**, tr. "*in* this garment."

16. **Quae tui moris sunt**, "the ceremonials to which you are accustomed, your fashions": lit. the things belonging to your way or habit." So Cicero, *negavit moris esse Graecorum*.

20. **donec ... adnueres**, "until you motioned me to a seat"; subjunctive, because expressing the purpose of *restiti*.

dulcissimae, "darling."

50.

4. **et ipsum**, "who had been himself also ...."

6. **habuerat invisos**, this construction is meant to express duration more strongly than the simple pluperfect would do; "for whom he had conceived (and cherished) hatred for other reasons."

8. **perlaturis**, this is a stretch of the meaning of the future participle, as it can hardly be called final; it is a way of expressing in Oratio Obliqua *tradite iis qui perferent*.

11. **Ita exceptae**, "thus were intercepted," and of course opened, though Curtius does not say so.

14. **ignominiae causa**, "by way of disgrace"; as though for *ignominiae imponendae causa*, and to be taken with *jubet*, not with *tendere*.

18. **excepit felicitas**, "this step *was followed* by the king's usual good luck."

51.

1. **iussus**, i.e. Clitus.

3. **mero**, *merum* is originally an adj. agreeing with *vinum* understood, and means "pure, unmixed"; the Greeks generally mixed water with their wine.

aestimator sui, "a valuer of himself"; "having an exaggerated opinion of himself."

4. **gravis**, "annoying, boring."

7. **sui operis**, "was his doing"; Curtius is fond of these genitive predicates; cf. *magni operis*, sect. 45.

9. **Illum**, "Philip at that time, on that occasion"; *ille* often gives a temporal meaning, as in *quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore*, "from the Hector *of old*"; *Cotta dixit vim fuisse illam*, "that the proceedings *of that time* had been violence."

11. **ea**, "the *consequent* disorder."

20. **initia**, the mysteries celebrated in Samothrace in honour of the Cabiri.

21. **qui ... antecessissent**, "who by the greatness of their exploits had surpassed belief."

24. **diutius**, i.e. longer than under Alexander.

25. **qui ... cubabant**, "those who were reclining (we should say sitting) below him"—on the same couch.

26. **rettulit**, "quoted."

27. **quo significabatur**, "the purport of which was... ."

28. **male instituisse**, "it was a bad habit of the Greeks to have their trophies inscribed with kings' names only."

30. **intercipi**, "embezzled, misappropriated."

52.

1. **malignius**, "rather spitefully"; cf. Livy, *maledice ac maligne loqui.*

3. **obstinatis**, "set upon, steadfast"; *obstinatus* is used both in a good and a bad sense, and is usually followed by the infinitive; Livy, however, has *obstinati ad decertandum animi*, "hearts set upon fighting."

16. **cum ... agis**, "when you are adjudicating the rewards of victory"; *arbitrium* is here "decision" about prizes.

21. **sortitas ...**, "endowed with dangerous tempers"; as if dangerous tempers had *fallen to their lot.* *Feras bestias* must mean the Sogdiani, not real wild beasts.

27. **avunculum**, Alexander of Molossus, brother of Alexander's mother, Olympias.

53.

2. **Parmenionis**, "the honourable mention" of Parmenio galled Alexander, because he had caused that able general of his father's to be put to death on a charge of treason.

8. **iniectis manibus**, "laying hold of him."

16. **veriora**, "he kept saying that he had given the king a truer answer than his father had"; i.e. than Jupiter had by the oracle.

20. **abiectis**, they were too much frightened simply to put their cups down.

21. **intenti in eventum**, "apprehensive of the upshot," but *intenti* is a very strong expression, meaning "strained," as in *intentis oculis*, "with straining eyes."

54.

4. **Medium**, "round the waist."

6. **fidem**, "appealing to his soldiers for *help.*" So in Cicero, *deum atque hominum fidem implorare.*

13. **obstrepente ira**, "his rage drowning (their entreaties)."
impotens animi, "having lost all self-control."

18. **Eminebat**, Curtius here uses one of his favourite words rather strangely: "the blackness of the crime was conspicuous in his voice," meaning that "his voice betrayed the black deed he was about to commit."

21. **dicentis**, instead of the more usual dative, because of *morientis*, which follows; "as Clitus uttered these words he pierced his side with the spear ...."

55.

1. **Male consuluit, quod ...**, "Nature has been unkind to the minds of men in making us generally weigh" etc.; *quod* is not "because," but "in that."

4. **discussa**, "when his intoxication had disappeared" (like a mist or fog, about which *discuti* is often used).

8. **occupaverat**, "had usurped."

10. **paulo ante**, not to be taken with *manabat*, but with *convivae*, as if an article like τοῦ preceded; "of one who but a short time before was his guest."

14. **advolant.** The sentries might have hurried as fast as they liked, if Alexander had really meant to kill himself. Cicero says, "*vix a se manus abstinuit.*"

17. **personans**, "making the palace resound." In earlier writers *personare* is only used intransitively, "to resound."

56.

2. **cum ipso**, instead of *secum;* perhaps it means "with him personally, as a friend," though they would have to converse with him as their *king.*

4. **ferae bestiae**, dative, with *vivendum.*

alias, i.e. *bestias.*

7. **nutrici**, "*Hellanice,*" Curtius says, "*quae Alexandrum educaverat, haud secus quam mater a rege diligebatur.*"

11. **Omnibus eius**, "all that are dear to her, all hers."

12. **aequis oculis**, "calmly, unmoved."

13. **ut ne ... possim**, "without being able."

23. **prohibituri**, "and they would have denied him burial."

57.

1. **soliti**, "who usually accompanied him"; the participle instead of a relative clause.

3. **adpareret**, "as would be quite evident (if you were there to see)."

4. **pedes**, "on foot."

incredibile dictu. It certainly is asking us to believe a good deal, that Philip kept up with the king riding (*vectum*) for more than fifty miles, and then made a very gallant fight.

7. **cum ... gestaret**, "*although* he was wearing."

9. **edidit**, "made a famous fight of it." Curtius and Livy often use *edere* with nouns like *pugnam*, *stragem*, *consternationem*, *fugam*, *caedem*, etc.

16. **conlapsus ... extinguitur**, "sank and died."

17. **excepit**, make "the king" the subject; "the king was next overtaken by."

58.

3. **pristino**, i.e. *die*.

8. **species cadentium fulminum** is instead of *cadentia fulmina*. Curtius is fond of this roundabout way of expression, liking to say *vestis habitus* for *vestis*, etc.

11. **torrentis modo**, we still say "in *torrents*."

12. **exceperant**, i.e. *imbrem*; "they had sustained."

22. **fallebat ipsos**, "they knew well enough."

24. **recusabant**, *recusare* is generally followed by *quominus*.

59.

1. **pertinax** is generally used of persons.

2. **lucemque ... suppresserat**; the subject is *silvarum umbra*, the object *lucem*.

6. **evolutum**, literally rolled, but we should say rolling.

7. **proxima quaeque**, the nearest they could get.

13. **adgressi**, "starting to ...."

14. **crederes**, "*one* would believe."

60.

2. **tamen pervenerat**, "had managed to reach."

3. **tum maxime**, "at that very moment."

admoto igne, "fire having been brought near," i.e. in a brazier or something of the kind.

10. **Ecquid intelligis?** "have you any idea? do you really understand?"

meliore sorte, ablative of manner, modifying *vivatis*.

Valerius Maximus.

14. **oppressus**, "overtaken by."

17. **sede sedens**, Cicero uses *in* after *sedeo;* Livy and Curtius generally the simple ablative.

17. **facta**, with *aestimatione*, ablat. absol., "taking account."

19. **illis**, used forcibly, "with those mighty hands ...."

20. **duplicatum**, "doubled up with the cold"; used thus only in poetry.

22. **occupasse**, explanatory of *id*, "to have filled."

EXERCISES.

1. (Sect. 1.)

1. It is dangerous to bathe when drenched with perspiration.
2. Alexander is said to have been contented with a light and simple attire.
3. Paulus, about whom we have heard [1] many things, was born at Tarsus, which was the capital of Cilicia.
4. The king sank down [2] (and) was carried into the tent by the attendants, hardly conscious.
5. Now it is summer; now it is the hottest time of the year; now the heat of the sun scorches all things.
6. In the hottest weather he could never be induced to wear anything on his head.

[1] Accipere. [2] Cf. Note **57**, 16.

2. (Sect. 2.)

1. There is no doubt that he is the most brilliant orator of our age.

2. [1] How mortifying will it be for us to seek again, vanquished, the same lands which we traversed victorious.
3. By those who go [2] through wild deserts, hunger and thirst are most to be feared.
4. When he had penetrated to the Hellespont, he learned that there was no fleet by which to cross.
5. His mother, weeping, complained that her son had been torn from her by death in the flower of his youth.
6. Who does not know that, when this great general died, there was the deepest grief in the camp.

[1] Transl. "With how great (quantus) grief of mind shall we seek again," etc.

[2] Dative.

3 A. (Sect. 3.)

1. When he recovered consciousness, he recognized his sorrowing friends who were standing round his bed.
2. The boy, who had been stunned by the sudden blow, was gradually recovering consciousness.
3. The doctor, on being called in, said that the soldier would soon recover consciousness.
4. Just as he was recovering, he was seized with a more serious illness.
5. He said that he, who had attacked the Romans

without provocation,[1] was now being challenged by them.

6. I will give 1000 talents to anyone who will kill Alexander.

[1] Note **3**, 13.

3 B.

1. Unfortunate man that I am,[1] who, seized by a sudden illness, when Darius is at hand,[2] have to die[3] in my tent by a mean and inglorious death.
2. Why did Darius write such a haughty letter? Did he think that I was being delivered to him bound and helpless?
3. I do not like these remedies; the boy should have had broth given him.[4]
4. There is no help, no skill in the doctors; their remedies are slow, they themselves are sluggish.
5. The doctor said[5] that he did not[5] dare to try that remedy lest the soldiers should complain.

[1] Me miserum. [2] Abl. abs. [3] Gerund.

[4] Transl. "Broth ought to have been given (was to be given (gerundive)) to the boy."

[5] Use negare.

4. (Sect. 4.)

1. Why did Philip love Alexander with particular affection? Because, having been appointed

guardian to him when a boy, he knew his merits.

2. I can brook anything more easily than delay: battle and victory are before my eyes.
3. The doctor gave instructions that the king should not take the medicine till the third day: at which Alexander was vexed.[1]
4. If you persevere in your folly, do not lay[2] the blame upon the doctor.
5. Although he divulged the contents[3] of the letter to no one, yet by the loquacity of his wife everything leaked out.

[1] Transl. "Which Alexander bore ill." [2] Conferre.
[3] Transl. "What was written."

5. (Sect. 5.)

1. The doctor, having dissolved the medicine in wine, entered my bedroom with the cup: when I had drunk the draught, I exclaimed that it was bitter.
2. The prisoner, on hearing the charge,[1] is said to have shown more indignation than fear.
3. While he was reading the letter, I could detect no signs of fear in his face.
4. All the charges which my enemies bring against me I will refute and show to be false.
5. You[2] blush, your brother is pale, this boy is

[1] Abl. abs. [2] Tu.

trembling all over; are not these the signs of a guilty conscience?

6. (Sect. 6.)

1. So great was the effect of the medicine that he quickly recovered, and came into the presence of the soldiers sooner than was expected.
2. He tried to revive the sparrow, which was numb with cold, by bringing it to the fire.[1]
3. A fire was lighted[2] at the mouth of the cave, (and) all the Arabs, stifled[3] by the smoke, perished miserably.
4. As soon as he felt that the medicine was spreading through the veins into his whole body, he said that he should (fore ut) recover.
5. As soon as he was conscious he ordered that his mother and sisters should be sent for;[4] and told them to cheer up, for he would[5] soon be well.

[1] Igni admovere. [2] Abl. abs. [3] Cf. Livy in Note **6**, 2.
[4] Advocare. [5] Transl. "fore enim ut ...."

7. (Sect. 7.)

1. When I have paid the last rites to the bodies of the slain (occisus), I myself will come to the queen.

2. Who does not admire Alexander? How magnanimous he was! When[1] Sisigambis, the mother of Darius, the Persian king, had fallen at the feet of Hephaestion, thinking[2] that he was the king, he was not angry either[3] with the queen or[4] with his friend, but said with a smiling face, that she was quite right,[4] for he (ille) too was Alexander.
3. In comes Alexander, accompanied by Hephaestion; sees Sisigambis prostrate on the ground, addresses her kindly, and (seeing her) disconcerted by her mistake, tries-to-console[5] her.

[1] Qui cum .... [2] Rata. [3] Nec ... nec.
[4] See line 15. [5] Present.

8. (Sect. 9.)

1. If it were left to me to appoint as king (the one) whom I thought[1] most worthy of that exalted post, I should appoint you.
2. Backed by the resources of this wealthy man, he amassed an immense fortune[2] and attained to the highest honours.
3. Who would judge this man worthy of a throne, who bribed[3] his friend's slaves to assassinate him.
4. Bravo, gallant youth; you are the first to understand how heroic it is to reject a throne.

[1] Subjunctive. [2] Divitiae. [3] Subjunctive.

5. (Although) sprung from a royal stock, I till a small suburban garden; I flatter no one, I envy (invideo) no one. Am I not worthy of a throne?

9. (Sect. 10.)

1. When I entered the garden, I found (offendo) my friend, picking out the weeds.
2. When they entered the garden, they hailed him (as) king, and told him to exchange his dirty clothes for a royal attire.
3. Mind you do not forget the friends by whose kindness (beneficium) you have received the royal power.
4. The din of arms, which startled all Britain, did not reach their ears,[1] intent (as they were) upon their daily task.
5. Not to all men is honesty the cause of poverty; the dishonest are often poor.

[1] Transl. "They did not hear (exaudire) the din," etc.

10. (Sect. 12.)

1. The scout brought word that the city was separated from the mainland by a strait two miles wide.[1]
2. The king received, as from friends, the golden crown which the ambassadors had brought.

[1] Say "a strait of two miles."

3. What god does this nation specially worship? Where do they sacrifice to him?

4. The king thanked the ambassadors for having (*i.e.* because they had) so generously brought him provisions from the town.

5. The king, unable to restrain his anger, sent the ambassadors away with a savage answer.

11. (Sect. 13.)

1. While the sea was calm and smooth[1] I was pretty well, but when a gale got up I began to be unwell.

2. Seeing that it was alike impossible[2] to fire from the ships and to apply ladders to the walls, he resolved to raise the siege.

3. The besieged, in order to keep the ships at a distance, launched weapons of every kind from the walls.

4. All the country people were celebrating their annual holiday, dancing and crowned with flowers.

5. Has not the sea at all times been to a great extent commanded (obsideri) by our fleets?

[1] Abl. abs. [2] Begin, "Since he was neither able."

12. (SECT. 14.)

1. Our scouts report that the walls and towers are bristling[1] with guns, and that all the townspeople are in arms.
2. There were three manufactories in the town in all (of) which arms of every kind were being prepared.
3. He roused all the workmen, of whom there were many in the city, to arms by the prospect of pillaging[2] the houses of the wealthy.
4. Blacksmiths use bellows to increase[3] the intensity of the flame.
5. The cook applied the bellows, made up the fire and began to broil the fish.

[1] Use "dispono." [2] Gerundive. [3] Gerundive.

13. (SECT. 15.)

1. When we understood the violence of the disease, which could scarcely be cured by human means, deep despair seized our hearts.
2. Among the ancients it was considered a crime to injure (the person of) the bearer of a flag of truce.
3. This statesman (orator), no novice in politics, is skilful in managing his fellow-countrymen.

4. What is[1] killing[2] the bearer of a flag of truce but[1] breaking[2] the law of nations?
5. These tall trees will afford us a most welcome shade.

[1] Quid est aliud ... nisi. [2] Infinitive.

14. (Sect. 17.)

1. Meanwhile the Angli, having filled ten ships with sulphur and pitch, set (them) on fire[1] and sent them into the enemy's fleet.
2. Such a multitude of men jumped down into the skiffs that nearly all of them were capsized.
3. When the top story caught fire, those who were on the roof jumped down to the ground.
4. The fire had already caught the top story when the fire-engines arrived.
5. I have found nothing better for feeding a fire than fagots smeared with pitch.
6. Of the bones formerly piled in a huge heap, I found scarcely any vestige on my return.

[1] Participle agreeing with "naves."

15. (Sect. 18.)

1. He complained of his father's harshness, when he might have complained more justly of his own worthlessness.

2. This man[1] is not frightened by adversity nor made proud by prosperity.
3. Two hundred soldiers, armed with pickaxes, had the greatest difficulty in clearing away (line 20) this great heap of stones.
4. In the middle of the mound he erected towers, that the soldiers might be screened from the missiles of the barbarians.
5. The enemy invented many things to hinder Caesar's march.

[1] Transl. actively, "This man neither adversity terrifies nor," etc.

16. (SECT. 20.)

1. Why could the natives safely hurl missiles at the advancing enemy? Because it was midnight and the soldiers could not see[1] them.
2. Why are you paralysed by despair, fellow-citizens? Have you renounced all hope of deliverance?
3. As there is a strongish wind blowing, there is a risk[2] of the larger vessels coming into collision with one another.
4. It was midnight; all lights were out; the densest fog shrouded everything;[3] my limbs were numb with cold.

[1] Say "Did not see."

[2] "A risk *lest* the larger vessels should," etc.

[3] Transl. "All things were shrouded by," etc.

5. Is it right that the skilled should obey[4] the ignorant? that rowers should disregard the orders of the pilot?

[4] Present infinitive.

17. (SECT. 21.)

1. It happened that about the same time 10,000 Carthaginian soldiers appeared upon the scene, an immense relief to the besieged.
2. One of my schoolfellows declared to me that he had seen in a dream the figure of his father, who warned him not to form a friendship with me; but that he did not believe in dreams.
3. My brother dreamed that a treasure was hidden in our garden under an old pear-tree. He dug and found—a quantity of cinders and a few bones.
4. Hampered by a most terrible[1] civil war, we are compelled to struggle not for empire but for existence.

[1] Teterrimus.

18. (SECT. 22.)

1. He said that he did not believe that it was well-pleasing to the gods that he should sacrifice his only daughter.

2. The Tyrians would have sacrificed a free-born boy to Saturn, but the elder (men) in whose hands was the government, from motives of humanity opposed this hateful (act of) superstition.
3. They are said to have celebrated this annual festival from the foundation of the city right up to the memory of our fathers.
4. Nothing is more effective in[1] devising means of defence than necessity.
5. So long as our weapons hold out, we will not perish unavenged.

[1] Use "ad" with gerundive.

19. (SECT. 24.)

1. Hearing the cries of the shipwrecked (sailors), a multitude of people hastened to the beach.
2. When the Spaniards (Hispani) perceived our ship, two of their vessels rowed hard from opposite directions against her sides.
3. The two ships came into such violent collision, that the pilot, hurled from the stern, perished in the sea.
4. Having sunk or taken nearly all the ships,[1] the king entered the harbour in triumph, on board[2] the admiral's ship.

[1] Abl. abs. [2] Vectus (sailing on.

5. My intention is, as soon as I have dispersed the enemy's boats, to regain the harbour and land the soldiers.

20. (Sect. 25.)

1. Seeing[1] that he was being singled out as a special mark for the enemy's missiles, he (though) unwillingly put on his corselet.
2. Taking off the badges of royalty that he might not be recognized, he slunk out by a back gate.
3. What a sight[2] it was, the most famous king of his age, fighting in person[3] in the thickest of the fray!
4. Having run his antagonist through with his spear, he hurled him headlong from the lofty tower into the sea below (subiectum.)
5. When the roar of the infuriated multitude reached[4] their ears, they barricaded the doors[5] of the house and seized their arms.

[1] "Cum videret." [2] Genitive. [3] Ipse.
[4] Compare note to Ex. 9. [5] Abl. abs.

21. (Sect. 26.)

1. All the women and boys had taken refuge in the temples; these Alexander ordered to be spared.

2. Alexander used to praise the (good) fortune of Achilles in having found[1] (in) Homer a herald worthy of his valour.
3. The city presented a dismal sight; houses were burning, the pavements were swimming with blood, massacre and pillage prevailed everywhere (Transl. All things were full of...).
4. The men did not deign to ask for quarter, therefore they were all massacred; the boys and girls were conveyed in ships to Rome.
5. The ambassadors of the Carthaginians he sent away unharmed (incolumis), respecting the law of nations.

[1] Transl. "Because he had found" (subjunct.).

VOCABULARY.

LATIN-ENGLISH.

A

a, ab, prep. *from, by.*
abdo, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. a. *hide.*
abduco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 v. a. *lead away.*
abeo, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. n. *go away.*
abhorrens, adj. *differing from.*
abicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3 v. a. *throw away.*
abluo, -lui, -lutum, 3 v. a. *wash away, wash.*
abripio, -ripui, -reptum, 3 v. a. *snatch from.*
abrumpo, -rupi, -ruptum, 3 v. a. *sever, tear from.*
absens, -tis, adj. *absent.*
absorbeo, -sorbui, -sorptum, 2 v. a. *swallow up.*
abstraho, -traxi, -tractum, 3 v. a. *drag away.*
absum, -fui, *be absent, distant.*
absumo, -sumpsi, -sumptum, 3 v. a. (1) *destroy*, (2) *spend.*
abunde, adv. *fully.*
abundo, 1 v. a. *abound.*
abutor, -usus sum, 3 v. dep. *use, abuse.*
ac, conj. *and;* **pariter ac**, *as much as.*
Acarnan, -is, m. inhabitant of Acarnania, on the west coast of Greece.
accendo, -cendi, -censum, 3 v. a. (1) *kindle*, (2) *stimulate, increase.*
acceptus, -a, -um, adj. *grateful, pleasing.*
accidit, *it happens;* impers. v.
accido (-cidi), 3 v. n. *fall upon.*
accipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 v. a. (1) *receive, admit*, (2) *hear.*
accola, -ae, *dweller by* or *near.*
accommodo, 1 v. a. *lend.*
acer, adj. *keen, vigorous;* **acrior flatus**, *a fresher breeze.*
acervus, -i, m. *a heap.*
acta, -orum, *deeds, transactions.*
acies, aciei, f. *line of battle; army;* **in acie**, *on the field.*
addo, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. a. *add.*
adduco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 v. a. *bring to, induce.*
adeo, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. n. and a., *approach.*
adeo, conj. *so far, to such a degree.*
adfecto, 1 v. a. *aim at, claim.*

adfero, -tuli, -latum, 3 v. a. *bring to, offer.*
adficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 v. a. *visit with ;* supplicio adficere, *to execute.*
adfigo, -fixi, -fixum, 3 v. a. *fasten to.*
adfirmo, 1 v. a. *assert, maintain.*
adfligo, -flixi, -flictum, 3 v. a. *dash against, strike ;* adflictus, *cast down, distressed.*
adgredi, -gressus sum, 3 v. dep. *attempt, attack.*
adhibeo, -hibui, -hibitum, 2 v. a. *apply, invite.*
adhuc, adv. *hitherto, as yet.*
adicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3 v. a. *add.*
adigo, -egi, -actum, 3 v. a. *drive.*
adimo, -emi, -emptum, 3 v. a. *take away.*
aditus, -us, m. *entrance.*
adiuvo, -iuvi, -iutum, 1 v. a. *help, support.*
adlevo, 1 v. a. *raise.*
adloquor, -locutus sum, 3 v. dep. *address.*
adminiculum, -i, n. *support.*
admiratio, -onis, f. *admiration.*
admiror, 1 v. a. *wonder at.*
admitto, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. *admit.*
admodum, adv. *quite, very.*
admoneo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. a. *remind, suggest.*
admoveo, -movi, -motum, 2 v. a. *bring near, apply.*
adnexus, -a, -um, adj. *attached, connected.*
adnuo, -nui, -nutum, 3 v. n. *nod to, assent.*
adorior, -ortus sum, 4 v. dep. *attack.*
adparatus, -us, m. (1) *preparation,* (2) *equipment,* (3) *splendour.*
adpareo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. n. *appear, be evident.*
adpellatio, -onis, f. *calling, title.*
adpello, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a. *call.*
adpello, -puli, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *put in, run in.*
adpeto, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3 v. a. (1) *attack,* (2) *draw on* (intr.).
adplico, -plicui or -plicavi, -plicitum or -plicatum, 1 v. a. *fasten to, apply to ;* applicare navem, *to direct a ship ;* se applicare, *to lean against.*
adpositus, -a, -um, adj. *adjoining, contiguous.*
adpropinquo, 1 v. n. *approach.*
adquiesco, -quivi, -quietum, 3 v. n. *find rest in, be satisfied with.*
adsequor, -secutus sum, 3 v. dep. (1) *overtake, come up with,* (2) *attain, succeed.*
adsero, -serui, -sertum, 3 v. a. *appropriate, claim.*
adsideo, -sedi, -sessum, 2 v. n. *sit before, besiege.*
adsigno, 1 v. a. *assign, allot.*
adspergo, -spersi, -spersum, 3 v. a. *sprinkle, spatter.*
adstringo, -strinxi, -strictum, 3 v. a. *bind, draw tight ; cement.*
adsuefacio, -feci, -factum, 3 v. a. *accustom.*

adsuetus, -a, -um, adj. *accustomed.*
adsum, -fui, *be present, arrive.*
adsurgo, -surrexi, -surrectum, 3 v. n. *rise up.*
adulatio, *flattery, obsequious behaviour.*
adulor, adulatus sum, 1 v. dep. *flatter, do obeisance to.*
adultus, -a, -um, adj. *grown-up.*
aduro, -ussi, -ustum, 3 v. a. *burn, scorch.*
adustus, -a, -um, adj. *scorched.*
adveho, -vexi, -vectum, 3 v. a. *bring* (by ship or vehicle).
advenio, -veni, -ventum, 4 v. n. *approach.*
adventus (subst.), -us, *approach.*
adversus, -a, -um, adj. *opposite;* res adversae, *adversity.*
advoco, 1 v. a. *call, summon.*
advolo, 1 v. n. *fly to, hasten towards.*
advolvo, -volvi, -volutum, 3 v. a. *roll to;* advolvi or se advolvere genibus, *to prostrate one's self before.*
aedes, -is, f. *temple;* in plur. *a house.*
aedificium, -i, n. *building.*
aedifico, 1 v. a. *build.*
aeger, -gra, -grum, adj. *sick.*
aegre, adv. *with difficulty;* aegre ferre, *be vexed at, resent.*
aegritudo, -inis, f. *grief, vexation.*
aequo, 1 v. a. *equal, reach to.*
aequor, -is, n. *sea.*
aequus, -a, -um, adj. *equal, fair;* aequo animo, *calmly, contentedly;* aequis oculis, *kindly.*
aereus, -a, -um, adj. *bronze.*
aestas, -atis, f. *summer.*
aestimatio, -onis, f. *valuation, reckoning.*
aestimator, -is, m. *valuer, reckoner.*
aestimo, -is, *value, reckon.*
aestus, -us, m. (1) *heat,* (2) *tide, surge.*
aetas, -atis, f. *age.*
aff-. For words beginning with aff- look under adf-.
Africus, m. *south-west wind.*
Agenor, father of Cadmus and Europa, and mythical founder of Tyre and Sidon.
ager, -gri, m. *field, land.*
agrestis, -e, adj. *of the country, rustic.*
agger, -is, m. *mound.*
aggero, 1 v. a. (poetic and late word) *fill up, heap up.*
agilitas, -atis, f. *mobility, quickness.*
agmen, -inis, n. *army* (on march), *band.*
agnosco, -novi, -nitum, 3 v. a. *recognize.*
ago, egi, actum, 3 v. a. *set in motion, drive, ply;* agere molem, *carry a mole;* negotiate, *treat.*
aio, defect. v. *say.*
ala, -ae, f. *wing.*
alacris (also alacer), -is, -e, adj. *brisk, cheerful, eager.*
alacritas, -atis, f. *enthusiasm, eagerness.*
alias, adv. *elsewhere, at another time;* non alias, *never.*

alienus, -a, -um, adj. *belonging to another.*
alimentum, -i, n. *food.*
alioqui, adv. *in other respects, in general.*
aliqui, -qua, -quod, pron. indef. adj. *some, any.*
aliquis, -quid, pron. indef. sub. *some one* (*something*).
alius, -a, -ud, adj. *other.*
alo, -ui, -tum, 3 v. a. *feed.*
altaria, -um, neut. pl. *altar.*
altus, -a, -um, adj. *high, deep;* altum, *deep sea.*
altitudo. -inis, f. *height, depth.*
alumnus, -i, *foster-child, nursling.*
alveus, -i, *bed* (of a river).
ambio, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. n. and a. *go round, flow round.*
ambitus, -us, *circuit, circumference.*
amicitia, -ae, f. *friendship.*
amiculum, -i, n. *mantle, cloak.*
amicus, -i, m. *friend.*
amitto, -misi, -missum, *lose, drop.*
amnis, -is, m. *river.*
amoenus, -a, -um, adj. *charming, beautiful.*
amoenitas, -atis, f. *beauty* (of scenery).
amplius, adv. *more.*
amplector, -plexus sum, 3 v. dep. *embrace, include.*
amputo, 1 v. a. *cut off.*
an, conj. *whether, or.*
angustus, -a, -um, adj. *narrow.*
animadverto, -verti, -versum, 3 v. a. *notice, observe.*
animus, -i, m. *mind.*
anniversarius, -a, -um, adj. *annual.*
annus, -i, m. *year.*
antecedo,-cessi,-cessum, 3 v. n. (1) *go before,* (2) *surpass.*
antemna, -ae, f. *sail-yard.*
antesignani (milites), adj. *who fight before the standards.*
anulus, -i, m. *ring.*
anus, -us, f. *old woman.*
aperio, -ui, -ertum, 4 v. a. *open;* aperire vadum, *to form a ford.*
apparatus (adp.), -us, m. *preparation.*
aptus, -a, -um, adj. *fitted, suitable, ready.*
apud, prep. *at, to, near,* etc.
aqua, -ae, f. *water.*
ara, -ae, f. *altar.*
Arabs, Arabis, m. *Arab.*
arbiter, -tri, m. *spectator, witness.*
arbitror, 1 v. n. *judge, think.*
arbitrium, -i, n. *decision, judgment.*
arbor, -is, f. *tree.*
arcanus, -a, -um, adj. *secret.*
arceo, -cui, 2 v. a. *keep off.*
ardeo, arsi, 3 v. n. *am on fire.*
ardor, -is, m. *ardour, élan.*
argenteus, -a, -um, adj. *silver.*
aridus, -a, -um, adj. *dry, parched.*
aries, -etis, m. *ram, battering-ram.*
arma, -orum, *arms.*
armatus, -a, -um, *armed.*
armiger, -i, m. *armour-bearer.*
ars, -tis, f. *art, skill;* artes, *qualities, accomplishments.*

articulus, -i, m. (1) *number*, (2) *point of time, crisis.*
artus, -a, -um, adj. *tight, confined;* arte, adv. *with difficulty.*
artifex, -ficis, com. *artist, professional.*
artus, -us, m. *joint, limb.*
arx, -cis, f. *citadel, rock-fortress.*
ascendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. n. *climb.*
aspectus, -us, m. *sight.*
aspernor, 1 v. a. *disdain, spurn.*
asser, -is, m. *pole, beam.*
atrocitas, -atis, f. *blackness.*
atque, conj. *and.*
Attalus, uncle of Cleopatra, Philip's second wife; put to death 336 B.C. by Alexander's order.
attingo, -tigi, -tactum, 3 v. a. *touch, affect.*
attonitus, -a, -um, adj., *thunderstruck, paralysed.*
attribuo, -ui, -utum, 3 v. a. *assign.*
auctor, -oris, m. *supporter, author, adviser.*
audacia, -ae, f. *reckless daring, audacity.*
audeo, ausus sum, 2 v. dep. *dare, risk.*
audio, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. a. *hear.*
aufero, abstuli, ablatum, 3 v. a. *carry off.*
augeo, -xi, -ctum, 2 v. a. *increase.*
auguror, 1 v. a. *augur, conjecture.*
augurium, -i, n. *omen, augury.*
auratus, -a, -um, adj. *gilded.*
auris, -is, f. *ear.*
auxilium, -i, n. *help.*
aversor, 1 v. a. *turn from, decline.*
averto, -ti, -sum, 3 v. a. *turn away, repulse.*
avidus, -a, -um, adj. *eager, greedy.*
avide, adv. *eagerly.*
avis, -is, f. *bird.*
avunculus, -i, m. *uncle.*

B

Bactra, name of a district and city of Central Asia, now Balkh.
barbarus, -a, -um, adj. *non-Greek, barbarian.*
bellum, -i, n. *war.*
belua, -ae, f. *beast, animal.*
benigne, adv. *graciously.*
bestia, -ae, f. *beast.*
bibo, -i, 3 v. a. *drink.*
biduum, -i, n. *space of two days.*
bini, -ae, -a, num. adj., *two* (at a time).
bis, adv. *twice.*
bitumen, -minis, n. *bitumen.*
brevi, adv. *soon, in a short time.*

C

cado, cecidi, casum, 3 v. n. *fall.*
caduceator, -is, m. *bearer of a flag of truce, herald.*
caedes, -is, f. *slaughter, murder.*
caedo, cecīdi, caesum, 3 v. a. *kill.*
caelum, -i, n. *heaven, sky.*
caenum, -i, n. *mud.*
calamitas, -atis, f. *disaster.*
calesco, -ui, 3 v. n. *grow warm.*
calidus, -a, -um, adj. *warm.*
caligo, -inis, f. (1) *fog*, (2) *darkness.*

calo, -nis, m. *soldier's servant.*
calor, -oris, m. *heat.*
callis, -is, m. *foot-path, mountain-road.*
camelus, -i, m. *camel.*
campester, -tris, -tre, adj. *level, flat.*
campus, -i, m. *plain.*
cano, cecini, cantum, 3 v. n. and a. *sing.*
capax, -acis, adj. *capable of, equal to holding.*
capesso, -ivi, -itum, 3 v. a. *engage in.*
capio, cepi, captum, 3 v. a. *take, assume.*
capital, -is, n. *a capital offence.*
caput, -itis, n. *head.*
captivus, -a, -um, adv. *captive;* masc. and fem. used as nouns.
capto, 1 v. a. *try to take, catch at.*
caritas, -atis, f. *affection.*
carmen, -inis, n. *song, hymn.*
carnifex, -icis, m. *hangman, executioner.*
carus, -a, -um, adj. *dear.*
castigo, 1 v. a. *chide, upbraid.*
castra, -orum, n. pl. *camp.*
casus, -us, m. *event, fate.*
catena, -ae, f. *chain.*
causa, -ae, f. *reason, cause.*
cavea, -ae, f. *cage.*
caveo, cavi, cautum, 2 v. n. *take heed.*
caverna, -ae, f. *hollow, reservoir.*
cedo, cessi, cessum, 3 v. n. (1) *turn out, result,* (2) *yield.*
celeber (and celebris), -bris, -bre, adj. *famous.*
celebro, 1 v. a. *celebrate, praise.*
celeritas, -atis, f. *speed.*
celeriter, adv. *quickly.*
celo, 1 v. a. *conceal.*
ceno, 1 v. n. *dine.*
censeo, -ui, -um, 2 v. n. *deem, think.*
cerno (crevi, cretum, not used), 3 v. a. *see, discern.*
certamen, -inis, n. *conflict, battle.*
certe, adv. *certainly.*
certus, -a, -um, adj. *resolved, determined;* certiorem facere, *to inform.*
cervix, -icis, f. *neck.*
cesso, 1 v. n. *delay, loiter.*
ceterus, -a, -um, adj. (not used in nom. sing.) *the rest.*
ceterum, adv. *however, otherwise, besides.*
cibus, -i, m. *food.*
cicatrix, -īcis, f. *scar.*
cieo, cīvi, cītum, 2 v. a. *put in motion, stir, rouse.*
cingo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a. *surround.*
circa, prep. *around.*
circumago, -egi, -actum, 3 v. a. *wheel round.*
circumdo, -dedi, -datum, 1 v. a. *surround.*
circumeo, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. n. *go round.*
circumsto, -steti, 1 v. n. *stand round.*
circumvenio, 4. *encircle, surround.*
civis, -is, com. *citizen.*
clades, -is, f. *defeat, slaughter.*
clam, adv. *secretly.*
clamor, -is, m. *shout.*
claritas, -atis, f. *renown, splendour.*

clarus, -a, -um, adj. *famous.*
classis, -is, f. *fleet.*
classici, -orum, m. *mariners, seamen.*
claudo, -si, -sum, 3 v. a. *shut.*
clementer, adv. *mercifully, gently.*
clipeus, -i, m. (round) *shield.*
coagmento, 1 v. a. *fit together, connect.*
coctilis, -e, adj. *burned.*
coeo, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. n. *come together.*
coepi, defect. verb. *begin.*
coerceo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. a. *confine, restrain.*
cogitatio, -onis, f. *thought.*
cogito, 1 v. n. *think, purpose.*
cognatio, -onis, f. *relationship, kindred.*
cognatus, -a, -um, adj. *related.*
cognomen, -inis, n. *surname, name.*
cognosco, -novi, -nitum, 3 v. a. *learn, get to know.*
cogo, coegi, coactum, 3 v. a. *compel.*
cohaereo, -haesi, -haesum, 2 v. n. *stick close to, join.*
cohors, -rtis, f. *company, troop.*
colo, colui, cultum, 3 v. a. (1) *cultivate*, (2) *inhabit*, (3) *foster, cherish*, (4) *honour, respect.*
colonia, -ae, f. *colony.*
color, -is, m. *colour.*
comes, -itis, com. *companion.*
comitor, 1 v. dep. *accompany.*
commeatus, -us, m. *provisions.*
commeo, 1 v. n. *go to and fro, repair.*
commemoro, 1 v. a. *recount, relate.*
commilito, -onis, m. *fellow-soldier.*
comminus, adv. *hand to hand, at close quarters.*
committo, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. (1) *join*, (2) *entrust*, (3) *commit.*
commoveo, -movi, -motum, 2 v. a. *affect, disquiet, rouse.*
communis, -e, adj. *common.*
compos, -potis, adj. *in possession of, master of.*
concĭpio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 v. a. (1) *catch*, (2) *conceive.*
concito, 1 v. a. *quicken, put in rapid motion;* navem concitare, *to row hard.*
concretus, -a, -um, adj. *congealed, solid.*
concutio, -cussi, -cussum, 3 v. a. *shake, convulse.*
condicio, -onis, f. *condition, term(s).*
conditor, -oris, m. *founder.*
condo, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. a. (1) *hide*, (2) *found.*
conecto, -nexui, -nexum, 3 v. a. *fasten, join.*
confero, -tuli, -latum, 3 v. a. *bring together.*
confestim, adv. *immediately.*
conficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 v. a. (1) *make*, (2) *complete*, (3) *weaken, destroy;* confectus, *worn out, disabled.*
confiteor, -fessus sum, 2 v. dep. *confess.*
confŭgio, -fūgi, 3 v. n. *flee for refuge.*
confundo, -fudi, -fusum, 3 v. a. *confound, disconcert.*
congero, -gessi, -gestum, 3 v. a. *heap together, pile.*

coniecto, 1 v. a. *guess, conjecture.*
coniungo, -iunxi, -iunctum, 3 v. a. *join together.*
coniux, -iugis, com. *husband, wife.*
conlabor, -lapsus sum, 3 v. dep. *sink, swoon.*
conlido, -lisi, -lisum, 3 v. a. *clash, bring in collision.*
conor, 1 v. dep. *try.*
conpages, -is, f. *joint, structure.*
conpello, -puli, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *drive, force, induce.*
conperio, -peri, -pertum, 3 v. a. *ascertain.*
conplector, -plexus sum, 3 v. dep. *embrace, include.*
conpleo, -plevi, -pletum, 2 v. a. *fill, man.*
conplures, -a, adj. pl. *several, many.*
conpositus, -a, -um (p. p. of conpono), *arranged, adapted.*
conprehendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. n. *seize, catch.*
conqueri, -questus sum, 3 v. dep. *bewail.*
conscendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. a. and n. *go on board.*
conscientia, -ae, f. *conscience.*
consecro, 1 v. a. *consecrate.*
consequor, -secutus sum, 3 v. dep. *catch, overtake.*
consero, -serui, -sertum, 3 v. a. *fasten together.*
consido, -sedi, -sessum, 3 v. n. *sit down, perch.*
consilium, -ii, n. *plan, council.*
consisto, -stiti, 3 v. n. *station one's self, stop.*
conspectus, -us, m. *sight.*
conspicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3 v. a. *descry, perceive.*
conspicuus, -a, -um, adj. *striking, conspicuous.*
constans, -ntis, adj. *steadfast, firm.*
constat, v. impers. *it is well known, is certain.*
consternatio, -onis, f. *disorder, mutiny.*
consterno, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a. *affright, disorder.*
consterno, -stravi, -stratum, 3 v. a. *strew.*
constituo, -ui, -utum, 3 v. a. (1) *resolve, determine,* (2) *appoint.*
consulo, -ui, -tum, 3 v. a. *consult:* with the dative *consult* a person's interests, *have regard for.*
consumo, -psi, -ptum, 3 v. a. (1) *destroy,* (2) *waste* (time).
consurgo, -surrexi, -surrectum, 3 v. n. *rise.*
contego, -texi, -tectum, 3 v. a. *cover up.*
contemplor, 1 v. a. *gaze upon, consider.*
contemptor, -oris, m. *a scorner, despiser.*
contendo, -di, -tum, 3 v. n. *march, hasten.*
contentus, -a, -um, adj. *contented.*
contentio, -onis, f. (1) *effort,* (2) *strife, dispute.*
continens, -entis, f. *mainland.*
continens, adj. *unbroken.*
continentia, -ae, f. *self-restraint, moderation.*

contineo, -ui, -tentum, 2 v. a. (1) *connect*, (2) *comprise*, (3) *restrain.*
continuus, -a, -um, adj. *unbroken.*
contio, -onis, f. (1) *assembly*, (2) *speech.*
contra, prep. *against.*
contra, adv. *on the other hand.*
contraho, -traxi, -tractum, 3 v. a. *gather together, collect.*
contumax, -acis, adj. *haughty, defiant.*
contumaciter, adv., *defiantly, rebelliously.*
contumelia, -ae, f. *insult, affront.*
convalesco, -ui, 3 v. n. *grow strong, recover.*
converto, -verti, -versum, 3 v. a. *turn to, attract.*
conviva, -ae, com. *guest.*
convivium, -i, n. *feast, party.*
copia, -ae, f. *plenty;* pl. copiae, *forces.*
cor, -dis, n. *heart;* cordi esse, *to be agreeable.*
corium, -i, n. *leather.*
cornu, -us, n. *wing* (of an army).
corona, -ae, f. *wreath, crown.*
corpus, -oris, n. *body.*
corripio, -ui, -reptum, 3 v. a. *seize, carry away.*
corrumpo, -rupi, -ruptum, 3 v. a. *spoil, bribe.*
corvus, -i, m. (1) *raven*, (2) *grapnel* or *hook.*
cotes (cautes), -is, f. *rock.*
crassitudo, -inis, f. *thickness.*
creber, -bra, -brum, adj. *frequent.*
credo, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. a. *believe, entrust.*
credulus, -a, -um, adj. *credulous, simple.*
cremo, 1 v. a. *burn.*
crepida, -ae, f. *slipper, sandal.*
crepido, -inis, f. *dam, pier, embankment.*
cresco, crevi, cretum, 3 v. n. *grow.*
crimen, -inis, n. *charge.*
criminor, 1 v. a. *charge with.*
criminatio, -onis, f. *charge.*
cruentus, -a, -um, adj. *blood-stained.*
cruor, -is, m. *blood.*
crus, cruris, n. *leg.*
crux, crucis, f. *cross.*
cubile, -is, n. *bed.*
cubitum, -i, n. *cubit.*
cubo, -ui, -itum, 1 v. n. *lie down, recline.*
culpa, -ae, f. *blame.*
cultus, -us, m. *style of dress.*
cultor, -oris, *inhabitant.*
cumulo, 1 v. a. *heap, pile, fill.*
cumulus, -i, m. *a heap.*
cunctatio, -onis, f. *delay, lingering.*
cunctor, 1 v. dep. *delay, loiter, hesitate.*
cunctus, -a, -um, adj. *all.*
cuniculus, -i, m. *mine.*
cupiditas, -atis, f. *desire, ambition.*
cupido, -inis, f. *longing, desire.*
cupio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3 v. a. *long for, desire.*
cura, -ae, f. *care, concern, anxiety.*
curo, 1 v. a. *treat, care for.*
currus, -us, m. *chariot.*

cursus, -us, m. *running, course.*
custos, -odis, com. *guard, keeper.*

D

damno, 1 v. a. *condemn.*
de, prep. *down from, about.*
debello, 1 v. a. *subdue, completely conquer.*
debeo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. a. *owe, ought.*
debilito, 1 v. a. *weaken, cripple, maim, disable.*
decedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. n. *go away, cease.*
decerno, -crevi, -cretum, 3 v. a. *determine, decide.*
decipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *deceive.*
declinatio, -nis, f. *swerving aside.*
decoquo, -coxi, -coctum, 3 v. a. *boil* (down).
decorus, -a, -um, adj. *becoming, fitting.*
decresco, -crevi, 3 v. n. *decrease, grow less.*
decus, -ŏris, n. *ornament.*
dedecus, -oris, n. *disgrace, shame.*
deditio, -nis, f. *surrender.*
dedo, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. a. *surrender;* deditus, *devoted.*
deduco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 v. a. *derive.*
defatigatus, -a, -um (participle), *wearied out.*
defendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. a. *defend.*
defero, -tuli, -latum. 3 v. a. *convey, deliver, report.*
deficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 v. n. *desert, fail.*
defluo, -fluxi, -fluxum, 3 v. n. *flow down, crumble away.*
defungor, -functus sum, 3 v. dep. *discharge, get safely through;* defunctus, *dead.*
deicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3 v. a. *cast down.*
deinde (dein), *then, next.*
deleo, -vi, -tum, 2 v. a. *destroy, annihilate.*
delibero, 1 v. a. *deliberate, consult.*
deligo, 1 v. a. *fasten down, make tight.*
deligo, -legi, -lectum, 3 v. a. *choose, pick.*
demergo, -mersi, -mersum, 3 v. a. *sink* (transitive).
demissus (past part. of demitto), *sunk.*
demo, -psi, -ptum, 3 v. a. *take away, get rid of.*
deni, -ae, -a, adj. pl. *ten* (distributive).
densus, -a, -um. adj. *thick, dense.*
denuntiatio, -onis, f. *declaration, threat.*
denuntio, 1 v. a. *threaten, intimate.*
depello, -puli, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *drive away.*
dependeo, 2 v. n. *hang down.*
depono, -posui, -positum, 3 v. a. *lay aside.*
deprehendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. a. (1) *arrest,* (2) *detect.*
descendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. n. *descend.*
desero, -ui, -tum, 3 v. a. *desert, abandon.*

desiderium, -ii, n. *grief, regret; desire.*
desidero, 1 v. a. *miss, lose.*
desido, -sedi, -sessum, 3 v. n. *sink, subside.*
desilio, -silui, -sultum, 4 v. n. *jump down, alight.*
desisto, -stiti, 3 v. n. *cease, desist from.*
desperatio, -onis, f. *despair.*
destino, 1 v. a. *design, settle.*
destituo, -stitui, -stitutum, 3 v. a. *set down, strand* (a ship), *abandon, forsake.*
desum, -fui, *be wanting, fail.*
deterior, deterius, adj. comp. *worse.*
detestabilis, -e, adj. *execrable.*
detrecto, 1 v. a. *shirk, refuse.*
deveho, -vexi, -vectum, 3 v. a. *carry away.*
devincio, -vinxi, -vinctum, 4 v. a. *fasten down.*
devolvo, -volvi, -volutum, 3 v. a. *roll down.*
dextera or **dextra**, -ae, *the right hand.*
dicio (but the nom. is not used), -nis, *dominion, rule.*
dico, 1 v. a. *consecrate, dedicate.*
dico, dixi, dictum, 3 v. a. *say.*
dies, -ei, m. *day.*
difficultas, -atis, f. *difficulty.*
diffundo, -fudi, -fusum, 3 v. a. *spread through, permeate.*
dignus, -a, -um, adj. *worthy.*
digredior, digressus sum, 3 v. n. *go away from.*
dilabor, -lapsus sum, 3 v. dep. *disperse.*
diligo, -lexi, -lectum, 3 v. a. *esteem.*
diluo, -ui, -utum, 3 v. a. (1) *dissolve*, (2) *remove.*
dimĭco, 1 v. n. *fight.*
dimitto, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. *send about, disband; let go, sacrifice* (a chance).
dirigo, -rexi, -rectum, 3 v. a. *direct.*
dirimo, -emi, -emptum, 3 v. a. *separate.*
dirus, -a, -um, adj. *dreadful.*
discedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. n. *go away.*
disciplina, -ae, f. *system, training.*
disco, didici, 3 v. a. *learn.*
discretus, -a, -um (past part. discerno), *separated.*
discrimen, -inis, n. *decision.*
discurro, -curri, -cursum, 3 v. n. *run about.*
discutio, -cussi, -cussum, 3 v. a. *dissipate.*
dispar, adj. *unequal;* haud dispar, *quite equal.*
dispersus, -a, -um, adj. *scattered.*
dispono, -posui, -positum, 3 v. a. *arrange, post.*
dissimilis, -e, adj. *unlike.*
dissimulo, 1 v. a. *dissemble.*
distinctus, -a, -um, adj. *studded, adorned.*
disto (no perf. or sup.), 1 v. n. *be apart, distant.*
distribuo, -ui, -tum, 3 v. a. *distribute.*
diu, adv. *for a long time.*
diurnus, -a, -um, adj. *daily.*
divello, -velli, -vulsum, 3 v. a. *tear apart.*

diverbero, 1 v. a. *cleave.*
diversus, -a, -um, adj. *turned different ways;* in diversa, *in opposite directions.*
dives, -itis, adj. *rich.*
divido, -visi, -visum, 3 v. a. *divide, distribute.*
divinus, -a, -um, adj. *divine.*
do, dedi, datum, 1 v. a. *give.*
doceo, -ui, -tum, 2 v. a. *teach.*
dolabra, -ae, f. *pick-axe.*
dolor, -is, m. *pain.*
domesticus, -a, -um, adj. *domestic, home.*
domicilium, -i, *dwelling.*
dominus, -i, m. *lord.*
donec, conj. *until.*
dono, 1 v. a. *present.*
donum, -i, n. *gift.*
dorsum, -i, n. *back.*
dos, -otis, f. *dowry;* in the plural, *gifts, talents, endowments.*
duco, duxi, ductum, 3 v. a. *draw, lead;* ducere genus, *trace one's descent.*
dulcis, -e, adj. *sweet* (of water), *fresh.*
dumtaxat, adv. *at least, only.*
duplico, 1 v. a. *double.*
duro, 1 v. n. *last, endure.*
dux, -cis, m. *leader, guide.*

E

ebrietas, -atis, f. *drunkenness, intoxication.*
ēdo, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. a. (1) *put forth,* (2) *perform, display, issue.*
educo, -duxi, -ductum, 3 v. a. *bring up, rear.*
effero, extuli, elatum, 3 v. a. (1) *carry out,* (2) *bury.*
efficax, -acis, adj. *effectual.*
efficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 v. a. *make, cause.*
effigies, -ei, f. *image, representation.*
effundo, -fudi, -fusum, 3 v. a. *pour out;* effusi in fugam, *fleeing in disorder.*
egero, -gessi, -gestum, 3 v. a. *bale out, discharge.*
egredior, -gressus sum, 3 v. n. *go out, emerge.*
egregius, -a, -um, adj. *brilliant, splendid.*
eiulatus, -us, m. *wailing.*
eiusmodi, adv. *of such a kind, such.*
elatus, -a, -um (past. part. of effero), *elated.*
elicio, -ui, -itum, 3 v. a. *extract, wring out.*
eligo, -legi, -lectum, 3 v. a. *pick out.*
eloquor, -locutus sum, 3 v. dep. *express, declare.*
eludo, -si, -sum, 3 v. a. *mock, jeer.*
emergo, -mersi, -mersum, 3 v. n. *rise from, emerge.*
emetior, -mensus sum, 4 v. a. *traverse, pass through.*
emineo, -ui, 2. v. n. (1) *stand out, project,* (2) *be conspicuous.*
emico, -micui, 1 v. n. *shoot out, flash forth.*
emo, ēmi, emptus, 3 v. a. *buy.*
emorior, -mortuus sum, 3 v. n. *die away.*

enim, conj. *for.*
enimvero, conj. *to be sure, certainly.*
enuntio, 1 v. a. *disclose, speak out, report.*
epistola, -ae, f. *letter.*
epulum, -i. n. (pl. epulae, arum with singular meaning), *feast, banquet.*
equidem, conj. *indeed.*
eques, -itis, m. *horseman, rider.*
equitatus, -us, m. *cavalry.*
equus, -i, m. *horse.*
erga, prep. *towards.*
ergo, adv. *therefore.*
erigo, -rexi, -rectum, 3 v. a. *erect, rear, lift up.*
eripio, -ripui, -reptum, 3 v. a. *snatch away.*
errabundus, -a, -um, adj. *wandering.*
erro, 1 v. n. *wander, err.*
error, -is, m. *mistake.*
erubesco, -ui, 3 v. n. *blush.*
eruo, -rui, -rutum, 3 v. a. *root up, demolish ; drag out of.*
etiam, conj. *also, even ;* etiamsi, *even if.*
etsi, conj. *although.*
evado, -si, -sum, 3 v. n. *come out, ascend, escape.*
eveho, -vexi, -vectum, 3 v. a. *carry out ;* evehi (of ships), *sail off, put to sea.*
evello, -velli, -vulsum, 3 v. a. *pluck out.*
evenio, -veni, -ventum, 4 v. n. *happen, turn out.*
eventus, -us, m. *issue, result.*
everto, -ti, -sum, 3 v. a. *overthrow.*
evito, 1 v. a. *avoid.*
evolvo, -volvi, -volutum, 3 v. a. *roll.*
evomo, -ui, -itum, 3 v. a. *belch forth.*
ex or **e**, prep. *out of, from.*
exaestuo, 1 v. n. *boil, foam.*
exaggero, 1 v. a. *raise by damming, heap up.*
exanimo, 1 v. a. *deprive of breath ;* in passive, *expire.*
exaspero, 1 v. a. *irritate.*
exaudio, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. a. *hear* (from a distance).
excedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. n. *go out, go away ;* (actively) *exceed, go beyond, rise above.*
excidium, -i, n. *destruction.*
excio (and **excieo**), -ivi, -itum, 2 v. a. *call forth, produce.*
excipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *receive, catch, intercept, follow ; except.*
excito, 1 v. a. (1) *rouse,* (2) *construct, rear.*
exclamo, 1 v. n. *exclaim.*
excogito, 1 v. a. *think out, invent.*
excubo, -cubui, -cubitum, 1 v.n. *be on guard, be sentry.*
excudo, -cudi, -cusum, 3 v. a. *forge, beat out.*
excurro, -cucurri or -curri, -cursum, 3 v. n. *run out, project.*
excusatio, -onis, f. *apology.*
excuso, 1 v. a. *excuse, plead in excuse.*
excutio, -cussi, -cussum, 3 v. a. (1) *shake off,* (2) *discharge.*
exĕdo, -ēdi, -esum, 3 v. a. *eat away, consume.*

exemplum, -i, n. *example.*
exeo, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. n. *go away, go out.*
exequor (exsequor), -cutus sum, 3 v. a. *execute, describe.*
exercitatio, -onis, f. *exercise.*
exercitus, -us, m. *army.*
exhaurio, -hausi, -haustum, 4 v. a. *bale out, exhaust.*
exigo, -egi, -actum, 3 v. a. (1) *require,* (2) *carry out, finish.*
exiguus, -a, -um, adj. *small, scanty.*
eximius, -a, -um, adj. *exceptional, extraordinary.*
existo, -stiti, -stitum, 3 v. n. *start up, arise.*
exitium, -i, n. *destruction.*
expectatio, -onis, f. *expectation.*
expecto, 1 v. a. *expect, wait for.*
expedit, impers. v. *it is profitable, expedient.*
expeditio, -onis, f. *expedition.*
expeditus, -a, -um, *disengaged, ready, free;* expedita manus, *a light-armed force.*
experior, -pertus sum, 4 v. a. *try, experience.*
expiro, 1 v. n. *expire.*
exploro, 1 v. a. *investigate, explore, ascertain.*
expono, -posui, -positum, 3 v. a. *put out, land.*
exposco, -poposci, 3 v. a. *entreat, pray.*
exprimo, -pressi, -pressum, 3 v. a. *extort.*
exprobro, 1 v. a. *taunt, upbraid, reproach.*
exsanguis, -e, adj. *bloodless.*
exsilio, -silui, -sultum, 4 v. n. *jump up, spring out of.*
exsors (-tis), adj. *without share in.*
exstruo, -struxi, -structum, 3 v. a. *erect.*
externus, -a, -um, adj. *outside, foreign.*
extimesco, -timui, 3 v. a. *dread.*
extinguo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a. *put out;* in passive, *die.*
extorqueo, -torsi, -tortum, 2 v. a. *extort, wring from.*
extra, prep. *outside.*
extraho, -traxi, -tractum, 3 v. a. *draw out, prolong.*
extrinsecus, adv. *from without.*

F

fabula, -ae, f. *story.*
facile, adv. *easily.*
facilis, -e, adj. *easy.*
facinus, -ŏris, n. *deed, exploit.*
facio, feci, factum, 3 v. a. *make, do.*
factum, -i, n. *deed.*
fallo, fefelli, falsum, 3 v. a. *deceive, disappoint; escape the notice of.*
falx, -lcis, f. *sickle, a military implement.*
fama, -ae, f. *fame.*
fames, -is, f. *hunger.*
familiaritas, -atis, f. *intimacy.*
fastidio, -ivi, -itum, *scorn, disdain.*
fastigium, -i, n. (1) *top,* (2) *dignity.*
fateor, fassus sum, 2 v. dep. *confess.*
fatigo, 1 v. a. *weary, tire.*

fatum, -i, n. *fate.*
fax, facis, f. *fire-brand.*
felicitas, -atis, f. *good fortune.*
femina, -ae, f. *woman.*
fere, adv. *about, almost.*
fero, -tuli, -latum, 3 v. a. *bear, carry.*
ferreus, -a, -um, adj. *iron.*
ferrum, -i, n. *iron*, (figuratively) *sword.*
ferus, -a, -um, adj. *savage.*
ferveo, ferbui, 2 v. n. *glow, burn.*
fervidus, -a, -um, adj. *hot.*
festinatio, -onis, f. *haste.*
fidelis, -e, *faithful.*
fides, -ei, f. (1) *faith*, (2) *honesty*, (3) *promise*, (4) *belief.*
fides, -ium, f. pl. *strings, stringed instrument.*
fido, fisus sum, 3 v. n. *trust.*
fiducia, -ae, f. *confidence.*
fidus, -a, -um, adj. *faithful.*
finis, -is, m. *end.*
fio, factus sum, *become, happen.*
firmus, -a, -um, adj. *strong.*
firmo, 1 v. a. *strengthen.*
flagro, 1 v. n. *burn, glow* (with affection).
flamma, -ae, f. *flame.*
flatus, -us, m. *blast, breeze.*
fleo, -vi, -tum, 2 v. n. *weep.*
flos, -oris, m. *flower;* flos iuventae, *youthful bloom, beauty.*
fluctus, -us, m. *wave.*
fluito, 1 v. n. *stagger, waves about.*
flumen, -inis, n. *river.*
fluo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. n. *flow.*
follis, -is, m. *bellows.*
fomentum, -i, n. *warm lotion.*
fons, -tis, m. *spring.*
foris, -is, (generally in pl. fores, forium) f. *door.*
forma, -ae, f. *shape, beauty.*
fornax, -acis, f. *furnace.*
fors, fortis, f. *chance.*
forsitan, adv. *perchance.*
forte, adv. *by chance.*
fortis, -e, adj. *brave.*
fortiter, adv. *bravely.*
fortitudo, -inis, f. *courage.*
fortuna, -ae, f. *fortune.*
fragor, -ōris, m. *crash.*
frango, fregi, fractum, 3 v. a. *break.*
fremitus, -us, m. *murmur, din.*
fretum, -i, n. *strait.*
frigeo, 2 v. n. *be cold.*
frigidus, -a, -um, adj. *cold.*
frigus, -oris, n. *cold.*
frugifer, -era, -erum, adj. *fruit-bearing.*
frustra, adv. *in vain.*
frustror, 1 v. a. *deceive, delude.*
fuga, -ae, f. *flight.*
fŭgio, fūgi, 3 v. n. *flee, fly.*
fugo, 1 v. a. *put to flight, rout.*
fulgeo, -lsi, 2 v. n. *glitter.*
fulgur, -is, n. *lightning.*
fulmen, -inis, n. *thunder-bolt.*
fumo, 1 v. n. *smoke* (to).
fumus, -i, m. *smoke.*
funda, -ae, f. *sling.*
fundamentum, -i, n. *foundation.*
fundo, fudi, fusum, 3 v. a. (1) *pour forth*, (2) *shed*, (3) *rout.*
fundus, -i, n. *bottom.*
funis, -is, m. *rope.*
funus, -neris, n. *funeral.*
furo, -ui, 3 v. n. *rage.*
furtum, -i, n. *theft.*
futurus, -a, -um, adj. *future.*

G

gaudium, -i, n. *joy.*
gelu, -us, n. *frost, ice.*
gemitus, -us, m. *groan.*
gemma, -ae, f. *jewel.*
gener, -i, m. *son-in-law.*
gens, -ntis, f. *nation.*
genu, -us, n. *knee.*
genus, -eris, n. *kind.*
gero, gessi, gestum, 3 v. a. *carry; wage; do.*
gesto, 1 v. a. *carry, wear.*
gladius, -i, m. *sword.*
gleba, -ae, f. *clod.*
gloria, -ae, f. *glory.*
glorior, 1 v. n. *boast.*
gradus, -us. m. *step;* sistere gradum, *halt.*
grando, -inis, f. *hail.*
grates (generally only in nom. and acc.), f. *thanks.*
gratia, -ae, f. *gratitude, return;* gratias agere, *to return thanks, express gratitude.*
gratus, -a, -um. adj. *pleasing, welcome.*
gratulatio, -onis, f. *thanksgiving.*
gravis, -e, adj. *heavy; annoying.*
gregarius, -a, -um, adj. *common, private* (soldier).
grex, gregis, m. *flock, troop.*
gubernator, -oris, m. *pilot.*
gurges, -itis, m. *depth, abyss.*
gutta, -ae, f. *drop.*

H

habeo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. a. *have, hold;* satis habere, *to be contented.*
habito, 1 v. n. *dwell, inhabit.*
habitus, -us, m. *style* (of dress or appearance).
harena, -ae, f. *sand.*
harpago, -onis, m. *grapple.*
haereo, haesi, haesum, 2 v. n. *stick.*
hasta, -ae, f. *spear.*
haud, adv. *not.*
haudquaquam, adv. *by no means.*
haurio, hausi, haustum, 4 v. a. *drain, empty, swallow.*
Hephaestion, son of Amyntas of Pella, and Alexander's greatest friend.
herba, -ae, f. *herb;* herbae steriles, *weeds.*
Hercule, interj. *by Hercules.*
hinc, adv. *hence, on this side.*
hio, 1 v. n. *gape.*
honestus, -a, -um, adj. *honourable.*
honesto, 1 v. a. *grace, beautify.*
honor, -oris, m. *honour, respect.*
horror, -oris, m. *shivering, horror.*
hortor, 1 v. a. *urge, encourage.*
hortus, -i, m. *garden.*
hospes, -itis, m. *guest, entertainer.*
hospitaliter, adv. *hospitably.*
hostilis, -e, adj. *hostile.*
hostis, -is, m. *enemy.*
humanitas, -atis, f. *humanity.*
humanus, -a, -um, adj. *human.*
humerus, -i, m. *shoulder.*
humidus, -a, -um, adj. *moist, wet.*
humilitas, -atis, f. *lowliness, obscurity.*
humo, 1 v. a. *bury.*

humor, -ōris, m. *moisture, damp.*
humus, -i, f. *ground.*

I

ibi, adv. *there.*
ictus, -a, -um, (past part. of ico), *struck.*
ictus, -us, m. *blow, stroke.*
ideo, adv. *for that reason.*
igitur, adv. *therefore.*
ignarus, -a, -um, adj. *ignorant.*
ignis, -is, m. *fire.*
ignobilis, -e, adj. *unknown, contemptible.*
ignominia, -ae, f. *shame, disgrace.*
ignoratio, -onis, f. *ignorance.*
ignoro, 1 v. a. and n. *to be ignorant.*
ignotus, -a, -um, adj. *unknown.*
illinc, adv. *on that side.*
illucesco, -luxi, 3 v. n. *dawn, break.*
illustris, -e, adj. *distinguished.*
imber, -bris, m. *shower.*
imitor, 1 v. a. *to imitate.*
immanis, -e, adj. *savage.*
immerito, adv. *undeservedly.*
immineo, -ui, 2 v. n. (1) *overhang*, (2) *be eager for.*
immo, adv. *nay.*
immobilis, -e, adj. *motionless.*
immodicus, -a, -um, adj. *excessive, immoderate.*
immolo, 1 v. a. *sacrifice.*
immortalitas, -atis, f. *immortality.*
impero, 1 v. a. *command;* animo imp. *govern his temper.*
imperium, -i, n. *order, command, empire.*
impetus, -us, m. *rush, charge, shock.*
imus, -a, -um, *lowest.*
inbellis, -e, adj. *unwarlike.*
incalesco, -calui, 3 v. n. *grow warm.*
incaute, adv. *incautiously.*
incedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. n. *march;* v.a. *attack.*
incendium, -i, n. *conflagration.*
incendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. a. *set on fire, scorch.*
incertus, -a, -um, adj. *uncertain.*
incesso, -ivi, -itum, 3 v. a. *assail.*
incido, -cidi, -casum, 3 v. n. (1) *to fall upon*, (2) *meet with.*
incipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *begin.*
incito, 1 v. a. *incite, quicken.*
inclino, 1 v. n. *lean;* in vesperam inclinare, *draw towards evening.*
inclitus, -a, -um, *famous.*
includo, -si, -sum, 3 v. a. *shut up.*
incognitus, -a, -um, adj. *unknown.*
incola, -ae, com. *inhabitant.*
incolo, -olui, -ultum, 3 v. a. *inhabit.*
incolumitas, -atis, f. *safety.*
incommodus, -a, -um. *inconvenient, unwieldy.*
incompositus, -a, -um, *disordered.*
inconditus, -a, -um, adj. *rude.*
inconsulte, adv. *thoughtlessly, inconsiderately.*
incredibilis, -e, adj. *incredible.*

incrementum, -i, n. *growth.*
incubo, -cubui, -cubitum, 1 v. n. *lie on.*
incutio, -cussi, -cussum, 3 v. a. *strike into, inspire.*
inde, adv. *thence, then.*
indicium, -i, n. *sign, trace.*
indico, 1 v. a. *point out, show.*
indicatio, -onis, f.
indignatio, -onis, f. *indignation.*
indignus, -a, -um, adj. *unworthy.*
indo, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. a. *give* (a name).
indoles, -is, f. *disposition.*
indomitus, -a, -um, adj. *untamed, fierce.*
induo, -dui, -dutum, 3 v. a. *put on.*
ineo, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. n. and a. *enter upon, begin.*
inevitabilis, -e, adj. *unavoidable.*
inexpertus, -a, -um, adj. *untried.*
infero, -tuli, -latum, 3 v. a. *bring against;* signa inferre, *to advance, attack;* bellum inferre, *to wage* (offensive) *war;* (mentionem) *introduce.*
infestus, -a, -um, adj. *unsafe.*
infra, prep. *below.*
ingenitus, -a, -um, adj. *inborn.*
ingenium, -i, n. *character, ability.*
ingens, -ntis, adj. *huge, great.*
ingenuus, -a, -um, adj. *free-born.*
ingero, -gessi, -gestum, 3 v. a. *heap on, rain* (weapons) *down on.*
ingratus, -a, -um, adj, *displeasing.*
ingredior, -gressus sum, 3 v. n. *walk, enter.*
ingruo, -ui, 3 v. a. *assail.*
inhaereo, -haesi, -haesum, 2 v. n. *stick in* or *on.*
inhibeo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. a. *keep back;* inhibere navem, *to row a ship backward.*
inhorresco, -horrui, 3 v. n. *quiver, grow ruffled.*
initium, -i, n. *beginning;* initia, *the mysteries.*
inicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3 v. a. *throw on.*
iniuria, -ae, f. *wrong;* haud injuria, *justly.*
inlido, -lisi, -lisum, 3 v. a. *dash against.*
inligo, 1 v. a. *bind on, fasten on.*
inlino, -levi, -litum, 3 v. a. *smear, daub.*
inludo, -lusi, -lusum, 3 v. a. *mock, ridicule.*
inluvies, -ei, f. *filth.*
inmemor, adj. *forgetful, regardless.*
inmensus, -a, -um, adj. *boundless, immense.*
inmergo, -mersi, -mersum, 3 v. a. *plunge* (transit.).
inmitto, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. *send against, discharge;* se inmittere, *rush into.*
innixus, -a, -um, part. of innitor, *leaning on.*
inopia, -ae, f. *want.*
inpedimentum, -i, n. *hindrance, obstacle.*
inpedio, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. a. *hinder.*

inpello, -puli, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *push, propel.*
inpetro, 1 v. a. *obtain, get* (by asking).
inpius, -a, -um, adj. *unholy.*
inpleo, -plevi, -pletum, 2 v. a. *fill.*
inplico, -avi or -ui, -atum or -itum, 1 v. a. *grapple, grasp.*
inploro, 1 v. a. *implore.*
inpono, -posui, -positum, 3 v. a. *put on, put on board.*
inpotens, adj. *having no control over.*
inprimo, -pressi, -pressum, 3 v. a. *impress on, stamp on.*
inpune, adv. *with impunity.*
inquit (3rd sing. from defect. v. inquam), *says he.*
inputo, 1 v. a. *impute, put down to.*
inrito, 1 v. a. *irritate.*
inritus, -a, -um, adj. *vain, ineffectual.*
inrumpo, -rupi, -ruptum, 3 v. n. *rush in.*
inscribo, -scripsi, -scriptum, 3 v. a. *inscribe.*
insectatio, -onis, f. *taunt, derision.*
insequor, -secutus sum, 3 v. a. *pursue.*
insero, -serui, -sertum, 3 v. a. *insert, introduce into.*
insidiae, -arum, fem. pl. *ambush.*
insigne, -is, n. *badge, decoration.*
insignis, -e, adj. *striking, remarkable.*
insisto, -stiti, 3 v. n. *proceed, persist.*
insolens, adj. *insolent.*
instabilis, -e, adj. *unstable, tottering.*
instinguo, -stinxi, -stinctum, 3 v. a. *animate.*
insto, -stiti, 1 v. n. *threaten, attack.*
instruo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a. (1) *construct*, (2) *draw up.*
insula, -ae, f. *island.*
intactus, -a, -um, adj. *untouched, free from.*
intelligo, -exi, -ectum, 3 v. a. *understand.*
intemperantia, -ae, f. *intemperance, extravagance.*
intempestivus, -a, -um, adj. *ill-timed, unseasonable.*
intendo, -tendi, -tentum and -tensum, 3 v. a. *stretch, strain.*
intentus, -a, -um, adj. *intent upon, eager.*
inter, prep. *between, among.*
intercipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *intercept, misappropriate.*
intercludo, -clusi, -clusum, 3 v. a. *cut off, blockade.*
interdum, adv. *sometimes.*
interequito, 1 v. n. *ride between.*
interfector, ōris, m. *assassin, slayer.*
interficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 v. a. *kill.*
interfluo, -fluxi, 3 v. n. *flow between* or *through.*
interimo, -emi, -emptum, 3 v. a. *kill, murder.*
interior, -us, adj. *inside.*
interitus, -us, m. *destruction.*

interlino, -levi, -litum, 3 v. a. *smear between, cement.*
intermitto, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. *pause, discontinue.*
internecio, -ōnis, f. *utter destruction, annihilation.*
interniteo, 2 v. n. *shine between.*
interpello, 1 v. a. *interrupt, disturb.*
interritus, -a, -um, adj. *undaunted.*
interrogo, 1 v. a. *question, ask.*
intervallum, i, n. *space between, interval.*
intimus, -a, -um, adj. *intimate, close.*
intra, prep. *within.*
intrepidus, -a, -um, adj. *fearless, undaunted.*
intro, 1 v. a. *enter.*
introduco, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a. *introduce, bring in.*
intueor, -itus sum, 2 v. a. *look at.*
intumesco, -tumui, 3 v. n. *swell.*
inultus, -a, -um, adj. *unavenged.*
inusitatus, -a, -um, adj. *unusual, extraordinary.*
inutilis, -e, adj. *useless.*
inveho, -vexi, -vectum, 3 v. a. *carry in;* in passive, *ride in, enter, attack.*
invenio, -veni, -ventum, 4 v. a. *find.*
investigo, 1 v. a. *discover, seek out.*
invicem, adv. *in turn, mutually.*
invictus, -a, -um, adj. *unconquered.*
invidia, -ae, f. *envy, jealousy.*
inviolatus, -a, -um, adj. *unharmed.*
invisus, -a, -um, adj. *hated.*
invito, 1 v. a. *invite.*
invitus, -a, -um, adj. *unwilling.*
ipse, -a, -um, pron. *self.*
ira, -ae, f. *anger.*
irritus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *vain,* (2) *baffled.*
ita, adv. *so.*
itaque, conj. *accordingly.*
iter, itineris, n. *march, journey.*
iterum, adv. *again.*

J

iaceo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. n. *lie.*
iacio, ieci, iactum, 3 v. a. *throw, utter, lay.*
iacto, 1 v. a. (1) *throw,* (2) *boast.*
iactura, -ae, f. *loss.*
iactus, -us, m. *hurling, range.*
iaculum, -i, n. *dart, javelin.*
iam, adv. *now, already.*
iubeo, iussi, iussum, 2 v. a. *tell, order.*
iudicium, -ii, n. *trial, judgment.*
iugerum, -i, n. a square measure of land, 240 feet long by 120 broad.
iumentum, -i, n. *draught animal, beast of burden.*
iungo, iunxi, iunctum, 3 v. a. *join.*
iurgo, 1 v. a. *reproach, scold.*
iuro, 1 v. n. *swear.*
ius, iuris, n. *right.*
iussum, -i, n. *order, command.*
iussu, only abl. *by command.*
iuste, (compar. iustius) *justly.*
iustitia, -ae, f. *justice.*

iustus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *just*, (2) *complete, regular.*
iuvenis, -is, com. *young man* (or woman).
iuventa, -ae, f. *youth* (time of life).
iuventus, -utis, *youth* (men of fighting age).

L

labor, ōris, m. *trouble, difficulty, toil.*
labor, lapsus sum, 3 v. n. *glide, slip.*
lacero, 1 v. a. *mangle, lacerate.*
lacrima, -ae, f. *tear.*
lacus, -us, m. *pool, reservoir.*
laetus, -a, -um, *joyful, glad; welcome.*
laevus, -a, -um, adj. *left.*
lana, -ae, f. *wool.*
lancea, -ae, f. *lance.*
languesco, -gui, 3 v. n. *become fainter, slacken.*
lanio, 1 v. a. *tear, rend.*
lapideus, -a, -um, adj. *stone.*
lapis, -idis, m. *stone;* lapis quadratus, *hewn stone.*
lapsus, -us, m. *gliding.*
large (comparative, largius) *copiously, freely.*
largus, -a, -um, adj. *copious, plentiful.*
latebra, -ae, f. *hiding-place, lurking-place.*
lateo, -ui, 2 v. n. *lie hidden.*
laterculus, -i, m. (small) *brick.*
latitudo, -inis, f. *width.*
latro, -onis, m. *brigand, assassin.*
latus, -eris, n. *side;* latus tegere, *to walk by the side of.*
latus, -a, -um, adj. *broad.*
laus, laudis, f. *praise, glory.*
laxo, 1 v. a. *loosen, relieve;* laxavit spiritum, *allowed his courage to fail.*
lectus, -i, m. *bed, couch.*
legatus, -i, m. *envoy, ambassador.*
lego, legi, lectum, 3 v. a. *read.*
lenis, -e, adj. *gentle.*
leniter, adv. *gently.*
lentus, -a, -um, adj. *slow.*
lente, adv. *slowly.*
leo, -onis, m. *lion.*
levis, -e, adj. *light, slight.*
levo, 1 v. a. *raise, relieve, lighten.*
liber, -a, -um, adj. *free.*
liberalitas, -atis, f. *generosity.*
liberaliter, adv. *generously.*
libere, adv. *freely.*
liberi, -orum, masc.pl. *children.*
libertas, -atis, f. *freedom.*
libet, v. impers. *it pleases.*
libro, 1 v. a. *brandish.*
licentia, -ae, f. *license.*
liceor, licitus sum, 2 v. dep. *bid for.*
licet, licuit, v. impers. *it is allowed, one may.*
limus, -i, m. *mud.*
lingua, -ae, f. *tongue.*
linquo, liqui, 3 v. a. *leave;* linqui animo, *to faint.*
liquor, -oris, m. *clearness, transparency.*
literae, -arum, f. pl. *a letter.*
litus, -oris, n. *shore.*
lixa, -ae, m. *camp-follower.*
loco, 1 v. a. *place, station.*
locus, -i, m. *place;* pl. loca, *country, ground.*
longe, adv. *by far;* longius, *farther.*

loquor, locutus, 3. *speak.*
lorica, -ae, f. *cuirass, corselet.*
lorum, -i, n. *thong.*
lubricus, -a, -um, adj. *slippery.*
luctatio, -onis, f. *struggle.*
luctor, 1 v. n. *to struggle.*
luctus, -us, m. *mourning.*
lucus, -i, m. *grove.*
ludibrium, -i, n. *scoff, mockery.*
lugeo, luxi, luctum, 2 v. n. *mourn.*
lumen, -inis, n. *light.*
luo, -ui, 3 v. a. *pay.*
lux, -ucis, f. *daylight, dawn.*
luxuria, -ae, f. *extravagance, luxury.*

M

machina, -ae, f. *machine, engine.*
macte (voc. of rare word mactus, *magnified*), *well done, bravo.*
madeo, -ui, 2 v. n. *be wet.*
maestus, -a, -um, adj. *sad.*
magis, adv. *more.*
magnificus, -a, -um, adj. *splendid.*
magnitudo, -inis, f. *greatness.*
magnopere, adv. *greatly, strongly.*
magnus, -a, -um, adj. *great.*
magus, m. *a Magian, sage.*
male, adv. *ill.*
maligne, adv. *spitefully, maliciously.*
malignitas, -atis, f. *spite.*
malo, -ui, v. a. *prefer.*
malum, -i, n. *evil, mischief.*
manifestus, -a, -um, adj. *plain, manifest.*
mano, 1 v. n. *flow, stream.*
mansuetudo, -inis, f. *gentleness.*
manus, -us, f. *hand;* ad manum, *at hand.*
mare, -is, n. *sea.*
mater, -tris, f. *mother.*
materies, -ei, f. *timber.*
matrona, -ae, f. *matron.*
mature, adv. *early, soon.*
maturus, -a, -um, adj. *ripe.*
maxime, adv. *most, especially.*
medeor, 2 v. a. *cure, heal.*
medicamentum, -i, n. *remedy, relief.*
medicatus, -a, -um, adj. *medicated.*
medicus, -i, m. *doctor.*
medius, -a, -um, adj. *middle.*
membrum, -i, n. *limb.*
memini, defect. vb. *remember.*
memor, adj. *mindful of.*
memorabilis, -e, adj. *memorable, remarkable.*
memoria, -ae, f. (1) *memory,* (2) *record.*
memoro, 1 v. a. *recount, relate.*
mens, -tis, f. *mind.*
mentio, -onis, f. *mention.*
meo, 1 v. n. *go, pass.*
mercator, -oris, m. *merchant.*
mercennarius, -i, m. *mercenary.*
mergo, -si, -sum, 3 v. a. *plunge.*
meridies, -ei, m. *noon.*
meritum, -i, n. *service, merit.*
merum, -i, n. *wine.*
metuo, -ui, 3 v. a. *fear.*
metus, -us, m. *fear.*
miles, -itis, *soldier.*
militia, -ae, f. *service* (military).
militaris, -e, adj. *military.*
milito, 1 v. n. *serve, be a soldier.*
mille, adj. indecl. *a thousand.*
milia, plur. noun n. *thousands.*

minae, -arum, f. *threats.*
minister, -tri, m. *attendant.*
ministerium, -i, n. *function.*
minor (superl. minimus), adj. *less.*
minus (superl. minime), adv. *less.*
minuo, -ui, -utum, 3 v. a. *lessen, discount.*
mirabilis, -e, adj. *wonderful.*
miraculum, -i, n. *wonder.*
mirator, -is, m. *admirer.*
mirus, -a, -um, adj. *wonderful.*
miser, -a, -um, adj. *wretched.*
miserabilis, -e, adj. *pitiable.*
misericordia, -ae, f. *pity, compassion.*
missile, -is, n. *missile, javelin.*
mitesco (no perf.), 3 v. n. *grow mild, soften.*
mitto, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. *send, hurl.*
moderatio, -onis, f. *moderation.*
modicus, -a, -um, adj. *slight, not large, fair.*
modo, adv. (1) *just now*, (2) *only.*
modus, -i, m. *manner.*
moenia, -um, pl. n. *walls.*
moles, -is, f. *massive structure, mole.*
moleste, adv. *with trouble;* moleste ferre, *be vexed.*
molior, -itus sum, 4 v. a. *strive, endeavour; remove.*
moneo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. a. *remind, suggest.*
mons, -tis, m. *hill, mountain.*
monstro, 1 v. a. *show, point out.*
mora, -ae, f. *delay, check.*
morbus, -i, m. *disease.*
morior, mortuus sum, 3 v. n. *die.*
moror, 1 v. a. and n. (1) neut. *tarry, linger;* (2) act. *delay.*
mors, -tis, f. *death.*
mos, moris, m. *custom, way;* pl. *character.*
motus, -us, m. *motion;* terrae motus, *earthquake.*
moveo, mōvi, motum, 2 v. a. *move, affect, influence;* dolorem movere, *cause pain.*
mox, adv. *soon.*
multiplico, 1 v. a. *multiply.*
multitudo, -inis, f. *multitude.*
munimentum, -i, n. *fortification.*
munio, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. a. *fortify.*
munitio, -onis, f. (1) *fortifying*, (2) *fortification.*
munitus, -a, -um, adj. *fortified.*
munus, -eris, n. (1) *function*, (2) *favour, gift.*
murus, -i, m. *wall.*
muto, 1 v. a. *change.*
mutuus, -a, -um, adj. *mutual.*

N

nam, conj. *for.*
namque, conj. *for indeed.*
natio, -onis, f. *race, nation.*
nato, 1 v. n. *swim.*
natu (only in abl.), *by birth.*
natura, -ae, f. *nature.*
naturalis, -e, adj. *natural.*
nauta, -ae, m. *sailor.*
navalis, -e, adj. *naval.*
navigium, -i, n. *vessel, ship.*
navis, -is, f. *ship.*
nec, conj. *nor.*
necessarius, -i, m. *friend.*

necesse, indecl. adj. *inevitable, necessary.*
necessitas, -atis, f. *necessity.*
nefandus, -a, -um, adj. *abominable.*
nefas, indecl. n. *wrong.*
nego, 1 v. n. and a. *deny.*
negotium, -ii, n. *business, matter;* negotium dare, *to commission, charge.*
nemo, -inis, m. and f. *no one.*
nempe, conj. *certainly, namely.*
nemus, -oris, n. *grove.*
neptis, -is, f. *grand-daughter.*
nequaquam, adv. *by no means.*
nequeo, -ivi, 4 v. n. *be unable.*
nequiquam, adv. *in vain.*
nescio, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. a. *not to know, be ignorant.*
nex, necis, f. *death* (by violence).
nexus, -us, m. *joining, connection.*
nihil, indecl. n. *nothing.*
nimius, -a, -um, adj. *excessive.*
nisi or **ni**, conj. *unless.*
nivalis, -e, adj. *snowy.*
nobilis, -e, adj. *famous, celebrated.*
nocturnus, -a, -um, adj. *night, nocturnal.*
nomen, -inis, n. *name.*
nondum, adv. *not yet.*
nota, -ae, f. *mark.*
noto, 1 v. a. *mark.*
notus, -a, -um, adj. *known.*
novitas, -atis, f. *newness, strangeness.*
novus, -a, -um, adj. *new.*
nox, -ctis, f. *night.*
nubes, -is, f. *cloud.*
nubo, -psi, -ptum, 3 v. n. *marry.*
nudus, -a, -um, adj. *naked, bare.*
nullus, -a, -um, adj. *no, none.*
num, adv. (interrogative), *whether.*
numen, -inis, n. *divinity.*
numero, 1 v. a. *reckon, count.*
numerus, -i, m. *number.*
nunc, adv. *now.*
nunquam, adv. *never.*
nuntio, 1 v. a. *report, announce.*
nuper, adv. *lately.*
nuptiae, -arum, f. pl. *marriage.*
nutrix, -icis, f. *nurse.*

O

ob, prep. *on account of.*
obduco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 v. a. *draw over, cover.*
obiectus, -a, -um, adj. *exposed.*
obiicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3 v. a. (1) *put in the way, expose,* (2) *reproach with.*
obligo, 1 v. a. *bandage.*
obliviscor, oblitus sum, 3 v. dep. *forget.*
obluctor, 1 v. n. *struggle with.*
oborior, -ortus sum, 4 v. n. *arise, spring up.*
obruo, -rui, -rutum, 3 v. a. *overwhelm, bury.*
obscuro, 1 v. a. *darken.*
obscurus, -a, -um, adj. *obscure.*
obsecro, 1 v. a. *beseech.*
obsero, 1 v. a. *bar, fasten up.*
obses, -idis, m. and f. *hostage.*
obsideo, -sedi, -sessum, 2 v. a. *besiege, beset.*
obsidio, -nis, f. *siege.*
obstinatus, -a, -um, adj. *resolute, inflexible, set upon.*

obsto, -stiti, -stitum, 1 v. n. *prevent.*
obstrepo, -ui, -itum, 3 v. a. *drown with noise, overpower.*
obstruo, -xi, -ctum, *pile up.*
obstupefacio, -feci, -factum, 3 v. a. *benumb.*
obtendo, -di, -tum, 3 v. a. *stretch before.*
obtero, -trivi, -tritum, 3 v. a. *disparage.*
obtineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2 v. a. *keep, maintain.*
obtrunco, 1 v. a. *cut down.*
obverto, -verti, -versum, 3 v. a. *turn, direct.*
obviam, adv. *in the way;* obviam ire, *to meet.*
occasio, -onis, f. *opportunity.*
occidens (i.e. sol), *the west.*
occīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum, 3 v. a. *kill.*
occulto, 1 v. a. *hide.*
occultus, -a, -um, adj. *hidden.*
occumbo, -cubui, -cubitum, 3 v. n. *fall in battle.*
occupo, 1 v. a. (1) *seize*, (2) *anticipate.*
occurro, -curri, -cursum, 3 v. n. *meet, obviate.*
oculus, -i, m. *eye.*
odi, verb defect. a. *hate.*
odium, -ii, n. *hatred.*
odor, -ōris, m. *scent.*
offero, obtuli, oblatum, 3 v. a. *offer.*
officina, -ae, f. *workshop.*
officium, -i, n. *duty.*
offundo, -fudi, -fusum, 3 v. a. *spread over.*
olim, adv. *sometime.*
omen, -inis, n. *omen.*
omitto, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. *let fall, give up, lay aside.*
omnino, adv. *altogether.*
omnis, -e, adj. *every, all.*
onero, 1 v. a. *load.*
onus, -eris, n. *load, burden.*
opifex, -icis, com. *artisan, workman.*
opimus, -a, -um, adj. *rich, splendid.*
opinor, 1 v. n. *think, suppose.*
oportet, v. impers. *it is proper, reasonable.*
oppidani, -orum, pl. *townsfolk.*
oppidum, -i, n. *town.*
oppono, -posui, -positum, 3 v. a. *set against, oppose with.*
opportunitas, -atis, f. *fit time.*
opprimo, -pressi, -pressum, 3 v. a. *crush, destroy.*
oppugno, 1 v. a. *attack.*
ops, opis, f. (nom. sing. not used), *aid, help;* (plural) *means, resources, power.*
opto, 1 v. a. *choose, wish.*
opus, -eris, n. *work;* opus est, *there is need.*
ora, -ae, f. *coast; district.*
oraculum, -i, n. *oracle.*
oratio, -onis, f. *speech.*
orbis, -is, m. *world* (generally with "terrarum").
orbitas, -atis, f. *bereavement.*
ordior, orsus sum, 4 v. a. *begin, set about.*
ordo, -inis, m. *rank, order.*
oriens (i.e. sol), *east.*
origo, -inis, f. *origin.*
orior, ortus sum, 4 v. n. *arise, rise.*
ornatus, -a, -um, adj. *fitted, furnished.*

orno, 1 v. a. *equip, furnish.*
oro, 1 v. a. *beg, pray.*
ortus, -us, m. *rising.*
os, oris, n. *face.*
ostendo, -di, -tum, 3 v. a. *show, display.*
ovans, adj. *exulting, rejoicing.*

P

paene, adv. *nearly, almost.*
pallor, -oris, m. *paleness.*
palma, -ae, f. *branch.*
panis, -is, m. *bread.*
par, adj. *equal.*
parabilis, -e, adj. *easy to be procured.*
paratus, -a, -um, adj. *ready, prepared.*
parco, peperci, parsum, 3 v. n. *spare.*
pardalis, -is, f. *panther.*
parens, -ntis, m. or f. *parent.*
pareo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. n. *obey.*
paries, -etis, m. *wall.*
pario, peperi, partum, *obtain, gain.*
pariter, adv. *equally, alike; at the same time.*
paro, 1 v. a. *get ready, provide.*
parricidium, -i, n. (1) *murder of father*, (2) *murder.*
pars, -rtis, f. *part.*
partim, adv. *partly.*
parvus, -a, -um, adj. *small.*
passim, adv. *in all directions, indiscriminately.*
pateo, -ui, 2 v. n. *lie open, extend.*
pater, -tris, m. *father.*
patera, -ae, f. *dish, bowl.*
patiens (-ntis), adj. *capable of bearing.*
patienter, adv. *patiently.*
patientia, -ae, f. *patience, forbearance.*
patior, passus sum, 3 v. a. *suffer, endure.*
patrius, -a, -um, adj. *belonging to a father, native.*
paucus, -a, -um, adj. *little*, (plur.) *few.*
paulatim, adv. *gradually, little by little.*
paulisper, adv. *for a little while.*
paulo, adv. *little.*
paupertas, -atis, f. *poverty.*
pavor, -oris, m. *fear, dread.*
pax, -acis, f. *peace.*
pectus, -oris, n. *breast, chest.*
pecunia, -ae, f. *money.*
pecus, -oris, n. *cattle.*
pedes, -itis, m. *that goes on foot, infantry.*
pedester, -tris, -tre, adj. *pedestrian, foot.*
penates, -ium, m. pl. (1) *household gods*, (2) *home.*
pendeo, pependi, 2 v. n. *hang, depend.*
penetro, 1 v. a. *penetrate, pierce.*
penitus, adv. (1) *within*, (2) *wholly, completely.*
penna, -ae, f. *wing.*
pensilis, -e, adj. *hanging, pendent.*
penso, 1 v. a. (1) *weigh*, (2) *ponder, examine.*
per, prep. *through.*
peragro, 1 v. a. *traverse, go through.*
percello, -culi, -culsum, 3 v. a. *overthrow, strike down.*

percipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *perceive, take fully.*
percontor, 1 v. a. and n. *question, inquire.*
percuro, 1 v. a. *thoroughly cure.*
percurro, -cucurri or -curri, -cursum, 3 v. a. *hasten over, scour.*
percussor, -oris, m. *murderer, assassin.*
percutio, -cussi, -cussum, 3 v. a. *strike, pierce.*
perduco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 v. a.
peregrinus, -a, -um, adj. *foreign.*
pereo, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. n. *perish; be lost, destroyed.*
perfero, -tuli, -latum, 3 v. a. *put up with, carry through.*
perficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 v. a. *accomplish, complete.*
perfundo, -fudi, -fusum, 3 v. a. *drench, bathe.*
perfringo, -fregi, -fractum, 3 v. a. *break through, shatter.*
pergo, -rexi, -rectum, 3 v. n. *go on, proceed.*
periculosus, -a, -um, adj. *dangerous.*
periculum, -i, n. *danger.*
perimo, -emi, -emptum, 3 v. a. *annihilate, destroy.*
peritus, -a, -um, adj. *skilful.*
perlego, -legi, -lectum, 3 v. a. *read through.*
permitto, -missi, -missum, 3 v. a. *allow, leave to.*
permulto, adv. *very much, by far.*
permuto, 1 v. a. *exchange, change.*
pernicies, -ei, f. *ruin, destruction.*
perpendo, -pendi, -pensum, 3 v. a. *weigh carefully, consider.*
perpetior, -pessus sum, 3 v. dep. *endure, put up with.*
perpetuus, -a, -um, adj. *unbroken, uninterrupted.*
persequor, -secutus sum, 3 v. a. *pursue.*
persevero, 1 v. n. *persist, persevere.*
persono, 1 v. a. *make resound.*
perspicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3 v. a. *see fully, perceive.*
persto, -stiti, -statum, 1 v. n. *keep standing, continue.*
pertinacius (compar. of pertinaciter) adv. *more obstinately.*
pertinax, adj. *persistent.*
pertineo, -tinui, 2 v. n., *belong to, concern, affect.*
pertracto, 1 v. a. *handle, manage, deal with.*
peruro, -ussi, -ustum, 3 v. a. *burn up, heat, scorch.*
pervenio, -veni, -ventum, 4 v. n. *reach.*
pes, pedis, m. *foot.*
pestis, -is, f. *bane, cause of ruin.*
peto, -ivi, -itum, 3 v. a. (1) *make for, seek,* (2) *attack,* (3) *request.*
phalanx, -angis, f. *phalanx.*
pietas, -atis, f. *affection.*
pigritia, -ae, f. *sloth.*
pila, -ae, f. *pillar.*
placeo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. n. *please.*
plaga, -ae, f. *region.*
plenus, -a, -um, adj. *full.*
plerique, -raeque, -raque, adj. *most.*

plerumque, adv. *commonly, for the most part.*
poculum, -i, n. *cup.*
poena, -ae, f. *punishment, penalty.*
poenitentia, -ae, f. *repentance, regret.*
poenitet, -uit, impers. *repent, regret.*
polliceor, -citus sum, 2 v. dep. *promise, offer.*
pondus, -eris, n. *weight.*
pono, posui, positum, 3 v. a. *put, lay.*
pons, -ntis, m. *bridge.*
popularis, -is, m. *fellow-countryman.*
populor, 1 v. dep. *lay waste.*
porrigo, -rexi, -rectum, 3 v. a. *hold out, present.*
porta, -ae, f. *gate.*
portendo, -di, -tum, 3 v. a. *portend, presage.*
porto, 1 v. a. *bear, carry, bring.*
portus, -us, m. *harbour, port.*
possideo, -sedi, -sessum, 2 v. a. *possess.*
post, prep. *after, behind.*
postea, adv. *afterwards.*
posteritas, -atis, f. *posterity.*
posterus, -a, -um, adj. *after, next.*
postulo, 1 v. a. *require, request.*
potens, adj. *master of, powerful.*
potestas, -atis, f. *power, opportunity.*
postquam, conj. *after.*
potio, -onis, f. *draught.*
potior, potitus sum, 4 v. n. *get possession of, acquire.*
potior, -us, adj. (compar. of potis), *preferable.*
potius, adv. *rather.*
praealtus, -a, -um, adj. *very deep.*
praebeo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. a. *present, grant, supply.*
praeceps (cipitis), adj. *hasty, violent.*
praecipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *anticipate.*
praecipito, 1 v. a. *hurl headlong.*
praecipue, adv. *chiefly, especially.*
praecipuus, -a, -um, *principal, chief.*
praeco, -onis, m. *herald.*
praeda, -ae, f. *plunder, pillage.*
praedico, -dixi, -dictum, 3 v. a. *foretell.*
praefero, -tuli, -latum, 3 v. a. (1) *carry before*, (2) *prefer.*
praeficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 v. a. *appoint, set over.*
praegravis, -e, adj. *very heavy, over-weighted.*
praemitto, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. *send forward.*
praemium, -i, n. *reward, prize.*
praeparo, 1 v. a. *prepare.*
praepono, -posui, -positum, 3 v. a. *prefer, give preference to.*
praesens, adj. *present, propitious.*
praesidium, -i, n. *garrison, means of defence.*
praesto, adv. *at hand, present.*
praesto, -stiti, -stitum and statum, 1 v. n. *surpass; afford.*

praesum, -fui, *be over, govern.*
praetendo, -di, -tum, 3 v. a. *stretch before.*
praeter, prep. *besides, except.*
praetereo, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. a. *pass by.*
praetervolo, 1 v. a. *fly by.*
praetor, -is, m. *governor.*
pravus, -a, -um, adj. *perverse.*
preces, -um, f. pl. *prayers.*
precor, 1 v. dep. *pray.*
premo, pressi, pressum, 3 v. a. *press, sink, keep down.*
pretium, -i, n., *price, ransom.*
primores, -um, m. plur. *foremost men, front rank.*
princeps, -ipis, m. *chief.*
prior, -us, compar. adj. *former.*
pristinus, -a, -um, adj. *former.*
priusquam, conj. *before.*
privatus, -a, -um, adj. *private.*
pro, prep. *for, before.*
probitas, -atis, f. *honesty, uprightness.*
probrum, -i, n. *shameful deed.*
procaciter, adv. *saucily, impudently, insolently.*
procedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. n. *advance.*
procella, -ae, f. *storm.*
procellosus, -a, -um, adj. *stormy.*
proceritas, -atis, f. *height.*
procerus, -a, -um, adj. *tall, lofty.*
proclamo, 1 v. a. *proclaim.*
procumbo, -cubui, -cubitum, 3 v. n. *fall before, prostrate one's self.*
procul, adv. *afar, at a distance.*
procurro, -cucurri and -curri, -cursum, 3 v. n. *rush forward.*
proditio, -onis, f. *treason, betraying.*
prodo, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. a. (1) *publish,* (2) *betray.*
proelior, 1 v. n. *fight.*
proelium, -i, n. *battle.*
profecto, adv. *certainly, of course.*
profero, -tuli, -latum, 3 v. a. *bring forth, produce.*
proficiscor, -fectus sum, 3 v. n. *march, go, set out.*
profundo, -fudi, -fusum, 3 v. a. *pour forth, shed.*
profundus, -a, -um, adj. *deep.*
progredior, -gressus sum, 3 v. n. *advance.*
prohibeo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. a. *prevent.*
proicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3 v. a. *fling down, cast away.*
proinde, adv. *accordingly, wherefore.*
promissum, -i, n. *promise.*
promitto, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. *promise.*
promoveo, -movi, -motum, 2 v. a. *push forward.*
prompte (comp. promptius), adv. *eagerly, vigorously.*
promptus, -a, -um, adj. *prompt, decided.*
pronuntio, 1 v. a. *proclaim, announce.*
pronus, -a, -um, *inclined to.*
prope, prep. *near.*
prope (propius, proxime), adv. *almost, nearly.*
propemodum, adv. *nearly, almost.*
propinquus, -a, -um, adj. *near.*
propinquus, -i, m. *relative.*

propitio, 1 v. a. *propitiate, make gracious.*
propitius, -a, -um, adj. *propitious, favourable.*
propono, -posui, -positum, 3 v. a. *put forth, purpose.*
propter, prep. *on account of.*
propugnator, -oris, m. *defender.*
propugno, 1 v. n. *defend.*
prora, -ae, f. *prow.*
prorsus, adv. *certainly, truly, quite.*
proruo, -rui, -rutum, 3 v. a. *overthrow, demolish.*
prosequor, -secutus sum, 3 v. dep. *treat, attend with.*
prosilio, -ui, 4 v. n. *spring forward.*
prosterno, -stravi, -stratum, 3 v. a. *lay low, prostrate.*
protego, -texi, -tectum, 3 v. a. *protect, defend.*
proterve, adv. *wantonly.*
protinus, adv. *forthwith.*
proveho, -vexi, -vectum, 3 v. a. *carry on, carry away.*
provoco, 1 v. a. *challenge.*
proxime, adv. *recently.*
proximus, -a, -um, *nearest.*
pudet, puduit, v. impers. *it causes shame.*
pudicitia, -ae, f. *feeling of shame, modesty.*
pudor, -oris, m. *honour.*
pugno, 1 v. n. *fight.*
pulcritudo, -inis, f. *beauty.*
pulsus, -us, m. *blow, shock.*
pulvis, -eris, m. *dust.*
pulvinus, -i, m. *pillow.*
puppis, -is, f. *stern* (of a ship).
purpura, -ae, f. *purple.*
purpuratus, -i, m. *courtier.*
puto, 1 v. n. *think, suppose.*

Q

quadratus, -a, -um, adj. *square;* saxum quadr. *hewn.*
quadriduum, -i, n. *four days.*
quadrigae, -arum, f. pl. *chariot drawn by four horses.*
quadriremis, -is, f. *a ship with four banks of oars, quadrireme.*
quaero, quaesivi, quaesitum, 3 v. a. *seek, ask for.*
quaeso (old form of quaero), *beg, pray.*
quaestuosus, -a, -um, adj. *rich, making great profit.*
qualis, -e, pron. adj. *of what kind;* after talis, *as.*
quam, adv. *than, as, how.*
quando, adv. *when.*
quanquam, conj. *although.*
quanto, adv. of comparison, *by how much, how much.*
quasi, adv., *as if, as it were.*
quatio (no perf.), *shake, shatter, strike.*
querella, -ae, f. *complaint, lamentation.*
queror, questus sum, 3 v. dep. *complain.*
quia, conj. *because.*
quicquid, pron. neut. *whatever.*
quidam, pron. indef. *a certain one.*
quidem, adv. *indeed;* ne ... quidem, *not even.*
quies, -etis, *rest.*
quiesco, -evi, -etum, 3 v. n. *rest* (to).
quietus, -a, -um, adj. *quiet.*

quindecim, adj. *fifteen.*
quinqueremis, -is, f. *quinquereme (ship with five banks of oars).*
quippe, adv. and conj. *since, in as much as.*
quis, quae, quid, pron. interr. *who? which?*
quisnam, interr. pron. *who.*
quisquam, quaequam, quicquam, pron. *any, any one.*
quisque, quaeque, quodque, pron. *each.*
quod, conj. *because, that.*
quondam, adv. *formerly.*
quodsi, (or quod si), *now if.*
quoque, conj. *also.*
quotienscumque, adv. *as often as.*

R

rabies, -ei, f. *rage, frenzy.*
radix, -icis, f. *root.*
ramus, -i, m. *bough.*
rapidus, -a, -um, adj. *sweeping, rushing.*
rapio, -ui, -tum, 3 v. a. *snatch, tear.*
raptim, adv. *hastily.*
raro, adv. *rarely.*
rarus, -a, -um, adj., *rare.*
ratio, -onis, f. *reason, account, reckoning, estimate.*
ratis, -is, f. *raft.*
ratus, (past part of reor), *thinking.*
rebellis, -e, adj. *fighting again, rebellious.*
recedo, -cessi, 3. v. n. *retire.*
recens, adj. *fresh, recent.*
receptus, -us, m. *retreat.*
recipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *receive, admit.*
recognosco, -novi, -nitum, 3 v. a. *inspect, take stock of.*
recreo, 1 v. a. *cheer, revive.*
rector, -oris, m. *ruler.*
rectus, -a, -um, adj. *straight,*
recupero, 1 v. a. *recover.*
recuso, 1 v. a. *object.*
reddo, didi, ditum, 3 v. a. *give back.*
redeo, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. n. *return.*
redigo, -egi, -actum, 3 v. a. *reduce; realize* (money).
redimio, -ii, -itum, 4 v. a. *wreath, crown.*
redimo, -emi, -emptum, 3 v. a. *ransom.*
reficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 v. a. *repair.*
refero, rettuli, relatum, 3 v. a. (1) *bring back,* (2) *quote,* (3) *refer;* (4) gratiam referre, *make return.*
refoveo, -fovi, -fotum, 2 v. a. *revive.*
regalis, -e, adj. *royal.*
regius, -a, -um, adj. *royal;* regia (domus), *palace.*
regina, -ae, f. *queen, princess.*
regio, -onis, f. *district, region, direction.*
regno, 1 v. n. *reign.*
regnum, -i, n. *kingdom.*
rego, rexi, rectum, 3 v. a. *draw a line, define, steer, rule.*
religio, -onis, f. *reverence, worship.*
religo, 1 v. a. *bind.*
relinquo, -liqui, -lictum, 3 v. a. *leave.*
reluctor, 1 v. n. *struggle against, resist.*
remedium, -i, n. *remedy.*

remex, -igis, m. *rower.*
remitto, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. (1) *send back, discharge,* (2) *relax, abate.*
removeo, -movi, -motum, 2 v. a. *remove.*
remus, -i, m. *oar.*
renascor, -natus sum, 3 v. dep. *be born again, revive.*
reparo, 1 v. a. *repair, raise again* (forces).
repello, -puli, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *beat back, repel.*
repente, adv. *suddenly.*
reperio, repperi, repertum, 4 v. a. *find.*
repeto, -petivi, -petitum, 3 v. a. *seek again, revive.*
repletus, -a, -um, adj. *filled, full.*
reprehendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. a. *drag back.*
repugno, 1 v. n. *resist, be at variance with.*
repurgo, 1 v. a. *clear.*
requiro, -quisivi, -quisitum, 3 v. a. *look for* (in vain), *miss.*
requiesco, -quievi, 3 v. n. *rest.*
res, -ei, f. *thing, affair.*
reservo, 1 v. a. *reserve.*
resideo, -sedi, -sessum, 2 v. n. *sit* or *settle again.*
resisto, -stiti, 3 v. n. *remain standing.*
resolvo, -solvi, -solutum, 3 v. a. *break up, dissolve.*
respicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3 v. a. *look back, regard.*
respondeo, -spondi, -sponsum, 2 v. n. *answer.*
responsum, -i, n. *reply answer.*
retineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2 v. a. *retain.*
retorqueo, -torsi, -tortum, 2 v. a. *hurl back.*
revertor, -versus, -sum, 3 v. n. *return.*
revoco, 1 v. a. *recall.*
rex, regis, m. *king.*
rigeo, 2 v. n. *be stiff.*
rigo, 1 v. a. *water.*
rigor, -oris, m. *stiffness.*
ripa, -ae, f. *bank.*
rite, adv. *duly.*
ritus, -us, m. *usages, manners;* ritu, adverbially, *in the way of, like.*
rivus, -i, m. *stream.*
rogo, 1 v. a. *ask.*
rostrum, -i, n. *beak* (of a ship).
rota, -ae, f. *wheel.*
ruber, -bra, -brum, adj. *red.*
rudis, -e, adj. *inexperienced.*
ruina, -ae, f. *downfall, ruin.*
rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3 v. a. *break, burst.*
ruo, -ui, -itum, 3 v. n. *rush, fall.*
rursus, adv. *again.*

S

sabulum, -i, n. *sand.*
sacer, -cra, -crum, adj. *sacred.*
sacerdos, -otis, m. and f. *priest.*
sacrificium, -i, n. *sacrifice.*
sacrifico, 1 v. n. *sacrifice.*
sacrilegium, -i, n. *profanation, sacrilege.*
sacrum, -i, n. *ceremony, sacred service.*
saeculum, -i, n. *age.*
saepe, adv. *often.*
saevio, -ii, -itum, 4 v. a. *rage.*

saevitia, -ae, f. *fury, rage.*
sagitta, -ae, f. *arrow.*
saltem, adv. *at least.*
saltus, -us, m. *pass, forest.*
salubris, -e, adj. *healthy, sane.*
salubritas, -atis, f. *healthfulness, healing influence.*
salus, -utis, f. *safety, deliverance, health.*
salum, -i, n. *sea.*
salutaris, -e, adj. *saving, beneficial.*
saluto, 1 v. a. *salute, greet.*
sancio, -nxi, -nctum, 4 v. a. *make sacred, ratify.*
sane, adv. *to be sure, certainly.*
sanguis, -inis, m. *blood.*
sanus, -a, -um, adj. *sound, reasonable, sane.*
sarcina, -ae, f. *load, pack, baggage* (pl.).
satelles, -itis, com. *life-guard, attendant.*
satis, adv. *enough, quite*; comp. satius, *better.*
saxum, -i, n. *rock, stone.*
scala, -ae, f. *ladder.*
scapha, -ae, f. *boat.*
scelus, -eris, n. *crime.*
scindo, scidi, scissum, 3 v. a. *rend, tear.*
scio, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. a. *know.*
scribo, -psi, -ptum, 3 v. a. *write.*
scrutor, 1 v. a. *examine carefully, investigate.*
secerno, -crevi, -cretum, 3 v. a. *set apart.*
secretus, -a, -um, adj. *set apart, secret, mysterious.*
secundus, -a, -um, adj. (1) *second,* (2) *favourable*; secundo amne, *with the current, down stream.*
securus, -a, -um, adj. *free from care, unconcerned.*
secus, adv. *otherwise*; haud secus quam, *just as.*
sed, conj. *but.*
sedeo, sēdi, sessum, 2 v. n. *sit.*
sedes, -is, f. *seat, settlement, home.*
seditio, -onis, f. *mutiny, discord.*
sedulus, -a, -um, adj. *attentive, solicitous.*
segnis, -e, adj. *slothful, idle.*
segniter, adv. *idly.*
semet, (ipsum), *one's self.*
sella, -ae, f. *seat.*
semianimis, -e, adj. *half-dead.*
semper, adv. *always.*
senium, -i, n. *old age* (feebleness of).
sensim, adv. *softly, gradually.*
sensus, -us, m. *perception, notice, sense.*
sententia, -ae, f. *opinion.*
sentio, sensi, sensum, 4 v. a. *feel, perceive.*
seorsus (also -um), adv. *apart.*
separo, 1 v. a. *keep apart, divide from.*
septentrio, -onis, m. *north.*
septimus, -a, -um, adj. *seventh.*
sepultura, -ae, f. *burial.*
sequor, secutus sum, 3 v. a. *follow.*
serio, adv. *in earnest, seriously.*
sermo, -onis, m. *discourse, conversation.*
sero, sevi, satum, 3 v. a. *sow.*
serus, -a, -um, adj. *late, tardy.*
servator, -is, m. *preserver.*
servo, 1 v. a. *save, preserve.*
siccus, -a, -um, adj. *dry.*
sicut, adv. *as.*

sidus, -eris, n. *constellation, star.*
sigillum, -i, n. (very rare in sing.) *seal.*
significo, 1 v. a. *intimate, hint.*
signum, -i, n. *sign;* pl. *standards.*
silentium, -ii, n. *silence.*
sileo, -ui, 2 v. n. *keep silence.*
silva, -ae, f. *wood.*
silvestris, -e, adj. *woody.*
similis, -e, adj. *like.*
simpliciter, adv. *simply, frankly, openly.*
simul, adv. *at the same time.*
simulacrum, -i, n. *image.*
simulatio, -onis, f. *pretence.*
sine, prep. *without.*
singularis, -e, adj. *singular, extraordinary.*
singuli, -ae, adj. pl. *each.*
sinistra, -ae, f. *left hand.*
Sisigambis, the mother of Darius.
sisto, stiti (rare), 3 v. a. *set up, stay, stop.*
sitis, -is, f. *thirst.*
situs, -us, m. *site, position.*
situs, -a, -um, adj. *situated.*
sive, conj. *or if, whether.*
smaragdus, -i, m. and f. *emerald.*
sobrius, -a, -um, adj. *sober.*
societas, -atis, f. *alliance.*
socio, 1 v. a. *share with,* (sermonem) *join in talk with.*
socius, -i, m. *companion, ally.*
Sogdiani, a wild tribe near the river Oxus.
sol, solis, m. *sun.*
solacium, -i, n. *comfort, relief.*
soleo, -itus sum, 2, *be wont, be accustomed.*
sollicitudo, -inis, f. *concern, anxiety.*
solitudo, -inis, f. *wilderness, solitude.*
solium, -i, n. *throne.*
sollennis, -e, adj. *established, solemn.*
sollicito, -inis, f. *disturb, instigate.*
sollicitudo, -inis, f. *disquiet, anxiety.*
sollicitus, -a, -um, *anxious, agitated.*
solum, -i, n. *soil.*
solus, -a, -um, adj. *alone.*
solvo, -vi, -utum, 3 v. a. *loosen, raise* (a siege).
somnium, -i, n. *dream.*
somnus, -i, m. *sleep.*
sonitus, -us, m. *noise, sound.*
sonus, -i, m. *sound.*
sordes, -is, f. *dirt, untidiness.*
soror, -is, f. *sister.*
sors, -tis, f. *lot, fate.*
sortior, -titus sum, 4 v. n. *receive by lot, have assigned.*
spado, -onis, m. *eunuch, chamberlain.*
spargo, -rsi, -rsum, 3 v. a. *scatter, sprinkle.*
spatium, -i, n. *space, distance.*
species, -ei, f. *look, external appearance, form.*
specimen, -inis, n. *example, proof.*
spectaculum, -i, n. *sight, show, spectacle.*
specto, 1 v. a. *look towards, face.*
speculator, -oris, m. *scout.*

specus, -us, m. *basin, reservoir, excavation.*
sperno, sprevi, spretum, 3 v. a. *scorn, reject.*
spes, -ei, f. *hope.*
spiritus, -us, m. *breath.*
spiro, 1 v. n. *breathe.*
spissus, -a, -um, adj. *thick, dense.*
spolium, -i, n. *prey, spoil* (gen. in plur.).
spondeo, spopondi, sponsum, 2 v. n. *promise, pledge.*
sponte (abl. only), *accord, free will.*
squalidus, -a. -um, adj. *shabby, dirty.*
squalor, -oris, m. *dirt, squalor.*
stadium, -i, n. *stade* (about 200 yards).
statura, -ae, f. *stature.*
statuo, -ui, -utum, 3 v. a. *decide, determine.*
status, -a, -um, adj. *fixed, appointed.*
status, -us, m. *state, position.*
statutus, -a, -um, *appointed.*
sterilis, -e, adj. *barren.*
sterno, stravi, stratum, 3 v. a. *lay, stretch, fell.*
stimulo, 1 v. a. *rouse, spur on.*
stipes, -itis, m. *log, trunk.*
stipo, 1 v. a. *attend, accompany.*
stirps, -pis, f. *stock, line.*
sto, steti, statum, 1 v. n. *stand;* stare pro, *side with.*
strenue, adv. *vigorously, energetically.*
strenuus, -a, -um, adj. *vigorous, stirring.*
strepitus, -us, m. *din, noise.*
strepo, -ui, -itum, 3 v. n. *roar, bawl, murmur.*
struo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a. *build.*
structura, -ae, f. *erection.*
strues, -is, f. *heap, pile.*
studeo, -ui, 2 v. n. *strive, be eager.*
studium, -i, n. *desire to please, devotion.*
stupeo, -ui, 2 v. n. *be stunned* or *struck senseless, numb.*
stupor, -oris, m. *numbness, paralysis.*
suadeo, suasi, suasum, 2 v. a. *suggest, advise.*
sub, prep. *under.*
subduco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 v. a. *take from under.*
subeo, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. a. (1) *go under*, (2) *undergo*, (3) *occur, strike one.*
subigo, -egi, -actum, 3 v. a. *subdue.*
subicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3 v. a. (1) *put under*, (2) *suggest.*
subinde, adv. *from time to time.*
subito, adv. *suddenly.*
sublatus, -a, -um (part. of tollo), *removed.*
sublimis, -e, adj. *high, elevated.*
subministro, 1 v. a. *supply.*
submitto, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. *lower, sink.*
subruo, -rui, -rutum, 3 v. a. *undermine, overthrow.*
subsisto, -stiti, 3 v. n. *halt.*
substituo, -stitui, -stitutum, 3 v. a. *put in one's place.*
suburbanus, -a, -um, adj. *suburban, in the suburbs.*
succedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. n. (1) *come up to, approach*, (2) *succeed.*
sudor, -ōris, m. *sweat.*

sufficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 v. n. *suffice, be equal to.*
suffugium, -i, n. *shelter, refuge.*
suffundo, -fudi, -fusum, 3 v. a. *spread over, suffuse.*
sulphur, -uris, n. *sulphur.*
summoveo, -movi, -motum, 2 v. a. *repel, drive away.*
summus, -a, -um, adj. *highest, extreme, utmost.*
sumo, -psi, -ptum, 3 v. a. *take.*
supellex, -ectilis, f. *furniture.*
super, prep. *above, over.*
superbus, -a, -um, adj. *haughty.*
superbe, adv. *haughtily.*
superfundo, -fudi, -fusum, 3 v. a. *pour over.*
supero, 1 v. a. (1) *conquer, surpass,* (2) *cross.*
superstes, (-stitis), adj. *surviving.*
superstitio, -onis, f. *superstition.*
supersum, -fui, *remain.*
supervenio, -veni, -ventum, 4 v. n. *come up, appear on the scene.*
supplex, adj. *humble, submissive.*
supplicium, -i, n. *penalty, punishment.*
supprimo, -pressi, -pressum, 3 v. a. *suppress, stanch.*
surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3 v. n. *rise.*
suscipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *undertake.*
suspectus, -a, -um, adj. *suspected, suspicious.*
suspicor, 1 v. a. *surmise, suspect.*
sustineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2 v. a. (1) *sustain,* (2) *bring one's self to.*
sustento, 1 v. a. *support, sustain.*

T

tabernaculum, -i, n. *tent.*
tabulatum, -i, n. *story, stage.*
taceo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. n. *be silent.*
taedium, -i, n. *weariness.*
talentum, -i, n. (gen. pl. talentum) *a talent* (over £200).
talis, -e, adj. *such.*
talus, -i, m. *ankle.*
tam, adv. *so.*
tamdiu, adv. *so long.*
tamen, conj. *however, still, yet.*
tametsi, conj. *although.*
tandem, adv. *at last.*
tantus, -a, -um, adj. *so great.*
tantum, adv. (1) *so much,* (2) *only.*
tarde, adv. *slowly, tardily.*
tectum, -i, n. *roof, dwelling.*
tego, texi, tectum, 3 v. a. *cover;* latus tegere, *to walk by one's side.*
telum, -i, n. *weapon, missile.*
temerarius, -a, -um, adj. *foolhardy, rash.*
temere, adv. *rashly.*
temeritas, -atis, f. *rashness.*
temperies, -ei, f. *temperature.*
tempestas, -atis, f. *period, time; storm.*
tempestīvus, -a, -um, adj. *early.*
templum, -i, n. *temple.*
tempto, 1 v. a. *try, tempt.*
tempus, -oris, n. *time;* tempora may sometimes be translated *circumstances.*
tendo, tetendi, tentum, 3 v. a. *stretch; encamp.*

teneo, tenui, tentum, 2 v. a. *hold, restrain.*
tepeo, -ui, 2 v. n. *be warm.*
tepidus, -a, -um, adj. *warm.*
tepor, -oris, m. *warmth.*
tergum, -i, n. *back.*
termino, 1 v. a. *bound, limit.*
terminus, -i, m. *boundary.*
terra, -ae, f. *land, earth.*
terreo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. a. *frighten.*
terrestris, -e, adj. *land.*
tertius, -a, -um, adj. *third.*
testis, -is, com. *witness.*
teter, -tra, -trum, adj. *nasty, horrid.*
tigris, -is and -idis, m. and f. *tiger, tigress.*
timeo, -ui, 2 v. a. *fear.*
tolerabilis, -e, adj. *endurable, tolerable.*
tormentum, -i, n. *engines for hurling missiles*, so that tormenta may be translated *artillery.*
torpeo, -ui, 2 v. n. *be stupified, paralysed.*
torqueo, -si, -tum, 2 v. a. *twist, torture.*
torreo, -ui, -tostum, 2 v. a. *burn, scorch.*
torrens, -ntis, m. *torrent.*
tot, adj. indecl. *so many.*
totiens, adv. *so many times.*
totus, -a, -um, adj. *whole, all.*
tractus, -us, m. *movement, course, sweep.*
trado, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. a. *surrender, deliver up.*
traho, traxi, tractum, 3 v. a. *draw, drag.*
traicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3 v. a. *pierce.*
tranquillus, -a, -um, adj. *calm.*
trans, prep. *across.*
transeo, -ivi, -itum, 4 v.a. *cross.*
transfero, -tuli, -latum, 3 v. a. *shift, transfer.*
transfigo, -fixi, -fixum, 3 v. a. *pierce.*
transfuga, -ae, com. *deserter.*
transigo, -egi, -actum, 3 v. a. *accomplish, despatch.*
transitus, -us, m. *crossing, passage.*
trepidatio, -onis, f. *consternation, confusion.*
tribuo, -ui, -utum, 3 v. a. *assign.*
triduum, -i, n. *space of three days.*
triplex, -icis, adj. *triple, threefold.*
tristis, -e, adj. *sad, melancholy.*
tropaeum, -i, n. (Gk. τρόπαιον) *trophy.*
trucido, 1 v. a. *butcher, massacre.*
truncus, -i, m. *trunk* (of a tree).
tuba, -ae, f. *trumpet.*
tueor, tuitus sum, 2 v.a. *defend, look after.*
tugurium, -i, n. *hut.*
tunc, adv. *then.*
tunica, -ae, f. *tunic.*
turba, -ae, f. *crowd.*
turbidus, -a, -um, adj. *wild, stormy.*
turbo, 1 v. a. *throw into confusion, disturb.*
turris, -is, f. *tower.*
tus, -uris, n. *frankincense.*
tutela, -ae, f. *protection.*

tuto, adv. *safely.*
tutus, -a, -um, adj. *safe.*
tyrannus, -i, m. *tyrant.*
Tyrus, -i, the most famous city of Phoenicia, celebrated for its purple dye.

U

ubi, adv. *where, when.*
ubique, adv. *wheresoever, everywhere.*
ulciscor, ultus sum, 3 v. a. *punish, take vengeance on.*
ullus, -a, -um, adj. *any.*
ulterior, -us, adj. *farther.*
ultimus, -a, -um, adj. *last.*
ultra, prep. *beyond.*
ultro, adv. *voluntary, aggressively.*
umbilīcus, -i, m. *navel, boss.*
umbra, -ae, f. *shade.*
uncus, -i, m. *hook, barb.*
unda, -ae, f. *wave.*
unde, *whence.*
undique, adv. *from* or *on all sides.*
unguis, -is, f. *claw.*
unicus, -a, -um, adj. *sole, only.*
universus, -a, -um, adj. *all together.*
urbs, -bis, f. *city.*
urgueo, ursi, 2 v. a. *urge, press hard, distress.*
uro, ussi, ustum, 3 v. a. *burn.*
usitatus, -a, -um, adj. *usual, ordinary.*
usquam, adv. *anywhere.*
usque, adv. *right up to.*
usurpo, 1 v. a. *use, exercise.*
usus, -us, m. *use.*
uter, -tris, m. *skin, bladder.*
utinam, adv. *would that.*
utique, adv. *at any rate.*
uterque, utraque, utrumque, pron. *each, both.*
utor, usus, 3 v. dep. *use.*
utpote, adv. *seeing that, inasmuch as, since.*
utrimque, adv. *on both sides.*
uxor, -oris, f. *wife.*

V

vadum, -i, n. *ford.*
validus, -a, -um, adj. *strong.*
vanus, -a, -um, adj. *idle, vain, wasted.*
vapor, -oris, m. *heat.*
varietas, -atis, f. *variety, diversity.*
vasto, 1 v. a. *lay waste.*
vastus, -a, -um, adj. *wild, desolate, huge.*
vates, -is, m. and f. *prophet.*
vehemens, adj. *violent.*
veho, vexi, vectum, 3 v. a. *carry, convey.*
vel, conj. *or.*
velocitas, -atis, f. *swiftness.*
velum, -i, n. *screen;* coria velaque (hendiadys), *screens of leather.*
velut, adv. *just as.*
vena, -ae, f. *vein.*
venalis, -e, adj. *for sale.*
vendo, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. a. *sell.*
veneficus, -a, -um, adj. *poisoning, murderous.*
venenum, -i, n. *poison.*
venerabilis, -e, adj. *venerable, august.*
venerandus, -a, -um, adj. *to be revered.*
veneratio, -onis, f. *reverence, veneration.*

veneror, 1 v. a. *worship, revere.*
venio, veni, ventum, 4 v. n. *come.*
ventus, -i, m. *wind.*
venustas, -atis, f. *charm, grace.*
verbero, 1 v. a. *beat.*
verbum, -i, n. *word.*
vere, adv. (compar. verius) *truly.*
vergo, 3 v. n. *be situated, incline.*
vernus, -a, -um, adj. *spring.*
vero, conj. *but, indeed.*
verso, 1 v. a. *twist, turn.*
verus, -a, -um, adj. *true.*
verto, -ti, -sum, 3 v. a. *turn.*
vespera, -ae, f. *evening.*
vestibulum, -i, n. *vestibule, hall.*
vestigium, -i, n. *trace, footstep.*
vestigo, 1 v. a. *track out, trace.*
vestis, -is, f. *dress, clothes, garment.*
vetus, adj. *old.*
vetustas, -atis, f. *antiquity.*
via, -ae, f. *way.*
vibro, 1 v. a. *brandish.*
vicis gen., vicem acc., vice abl. (no nom. sing.) f. *turn;* plur. vices, *changes.*
vicinus, -a, -um, adj. *neighbouring, near.*
victor, -oris, m. *conqueror.*
victoria, -ae, f. *victory.*
video, vidi, visum, 2 v. a. *see.*
vigeo, -ui, 2 v. n. *be strong.*
vigil, -is, m. *guard, sentry.*
vigor, -oris, m. *force, activity, energy.*
vincio, -xi, -ctum, 4 v. a. *bind.*
vinco, vici, victum, 3 v. a. *conquer.*
vinculum, -i, n. *chain.*
vindex, -icis, com. *champion.*
vindico, 1 v. a. *claim, avenge.*
vinum, -i, n. *wine*
violentia, -ae, f. *violence.*
violentus, -a, -um, adj. *violent.*
violo, 1 v. a. *wrong.*
virgo, -inis, f. *virgin, maiden.*
virtus, -tutis, f. *valour, virtue.*
vis (acc. vim, abl. vi), f. *force, quantity;* pl. *strength.*
viso, visi, 3 v. a. *view, look at.*
visus, -us, m. *sight.*
vita, -ae, f. *life.*
vitalis, -e, adj. *vital.*
vito, 1 v. a. *avoid, escape.*
vivo, vixi, victum, 3 v. n. *live.*
vivus, -a, -um, adj. *living.*
vix, adv. *scarcely.*
volatus, -us, m. *flight.*
volo, -ui, v. irreg. *wish.*
voco, 1 v. a. *call.*
voluntas, -atis, f. *will.*
vox, vocis, f. *voice, utterance.*
vulgus, -i, n. *crowd;* militare vulgus, *the common soldiers.*
vulgo, 1 v. a. *make common, familiarize.*
vulgo, adv. *commonly.*
vulnero, 1 v. a. *wound.*
vulnus, -eris, n. *wound.*
vultus, -us, m. *countenance.*

VOCABULARY.

ENGLISH-LATIN.

Words not found here will generally be found in the section corresponding to the exercise.

A

address, adloquor, -locutus, 3.
admiral's ship, navis praetoria.
admire, miror, 1.
advance, subeo, -ii, 4.
afford, praebeo, 2.
amass, comparo, 1.
among, apud.
ancients, antiqui.
angry (to be), succenseo, 2 (dative).
answer, (n.) responsum, -i, n.
armed, armatus, -a, -um.
arrive, supervenio, -veni, 4.
ask for quarter, vitam deprecor, 1.
assassinate, interficio, -fici, 3.
at, ad.
attain, pervenio ad.

B

back (gate), postīcus, -a, -um.
beach, litus, -oris, n.
bed, lectus, -i.
bedroom, cubiculum, -i, n.
bellows, follis, -is, m.
besieged (the), obsessi (pl.).
besiegers, obsessores (pl.).
bitter, amarus, -a, -um.
blacksmith, faber ferrarius.
blame, culpa, -ae.
blow (n.), ictus, -us, m.
blow (v.), flo, 1.
blush (v.), erubescō, erubui, 3.
bone, os, ossis, n.
born (I am), nascor, natus, 3.
breast, pectus, -oris, n.
bribe (v.), pecunia induco, 3.
bring word, nuntio, 1.
broil, torreo, -ui, 2.
broth, ius, iuris, n.
burn (intrans.), ardeo, 2.

C

call in (doctor, etc.), adhibeo, 2.
capsize, everto, 3.
capital, caput.
cause, adfero, -tuli; inicio, incutio.
cave, specus, -us, m.

catch (fire), concipio, 3.
celebrate, celebro, 1 ; ago, 3.
cinder, cinis, -eris, m.
cheer up (to), bono animo esse.
cold (n.), frigus, -ŏris, n.
collision (come in), collidor, -lisus sum.
compel, cogo, coegi, coactum, 3.
conscious, compos (-otis) mentis.
consciousness (recover), ad me redeo.
consider, existimo, 1 ; habeo.
console, consolor, 1.
cook, coquus, i.
corselet, lorica, -ae.
country-people, agrestes (pl.).
crime, scelus, -eris, n. ; nefas, n.
crowd, multitudo, -inis, f. ; turba.
crowned, coronatus, -a, -um.

D

dance, salto, 1.
dangerous, periculosus, -a, -um.
dead, mortuus, -a, -um.
death, mors, -rtis, f.
declare, affirmo, 1 ; dico, 3.
deepest (grief, etc.), summus.
deliverance, salus, -utis, f.
dense, densus, -a, -um.
despair, desperatio, -onis, f.
die, morior, mortuus, 3.
dig, fodio, fodi, 3.
disconcerted, confusus, -a, -um.
dishonest, improbus, -a, -um.
disperse, summoveo, -movi, 2.
disregard, negligo, -lexi, -lectum, 3.
distressing, gravis, -e.
doubt, there is no, non dubium est quin ....
dream (v.), somnio, 1 ; (n.) somnium, -i, n.
drink off, haurio, hausi, 4.

E

effect (n.), vis, f.
enemies, inimici.
exalted post, fastigium, -i, n.
exclaim, exclamo, 1.
execution, supplicium, -i, n.

F

face, vultus, -us, m.
fagot, sarmentum, -i, n.
false, falsus, -a, -um.
fear, extimesco, 3.
feel, sentio, sensi, 4.
fellow-countrymen, cives.
festival, festus dies.
few (a), nonnulli, -ae, -a (pl.).
fill, compleo, -evi, -etum, 2.
find, invenio, -veni, 4.
fire-engine, sipho, -onis, m.
fish, piscis, -is, m.
flame, flamma.
fleet, classis, is, f.
folly, stultitia.
form a friendship, amicitiam ineo, -ii, 4.
foundation (from the foundation of the city), ab urbe condita.

G

gallant, fortis, e.
generously, benigne.

get, nanciscor, nactus, 3.
get (well), convalesco, -valui.
give instructions, praecipio, -cepi, 3.
give, do, dedi, 1.
golden, aureus, -a, -um.
government, imperium, -i, n.
ground, terra, -ae, f.
guns, tormenta, -orum (n. pl.).

H

hands (in whose), penes quos.
hardly, vix.
harshness, saevitia.
hasten, accurro, -curri, 3.
heap, acervus, -i, m.
hear, audio ; (learn) cognosco, -novi, 3.
help, (ops) opis, abl. ope, f.
helpless, inops, inopis.
heroic, magni (fortis) animo.
hidden, defossus, -a, -um.
high, altus, -a, -um.
hitherto, adhuc.
hold out, suppedito, 1.
holiday, festus dies.
hope, spes, -ei, f.
hot weather, magni calores.

I

illness, morbus, -i, m.
immediately, extemplo.
immense, ingens.
increase, augeo, auxi, 2.
induce, adduco, -xi, 3.
infuriated, concitatus, -a, -um.
injure, violo, 1.
intensity, vis.
intention (it is my), mihi est in animo.
intimate, familiaris, -e.

J

judge, duco, 3.
just as, cum iam.

K

keep at a distance, arceo, 2.
kind, genus, -eris, n.
kindly, benigne, comiter.
know, novi (used as pres.), 3.

L

ladder, scala.
land (v.), expono, 3.
launch (= throw), conicio, -ieci.
limb, membrum, -i, n.
lay blame on, confero culpam in (acc.).
law of nations, ius gentium.
leak out, emano, 1.
learn, cognosco, -novi, 3.
light a fire, ignem accendo.
light, lumen, n.
like (v.), probo, 1.
loquacity, loquacitas, -tatis.

M

magnanimous, magno animo.
make, paro, 1 ; facio, 3.
make (= render), reddo, -didi, 3.
make up (a fire), ignem flatu accendo, -di, 3.
march, iter, itineris, n.
massacre (v.), trucido, 1.
massacre (n.), caedes, -is, f.
merits, virtus, -utis, f.
miles, pl. milia passuum.
mind, animus, -i, m.
miserably, foede.
mistake, error, -is, m.

most (adv.), maxime.
motives, out of, adductus, -a, -um, with ablative.
mouth, os, oris, n.

N

natives, barbari (pl.).
nearly, prope.
news, nuntius, -i, m.
noble, egregius, -a, -um.
numb (I am), torpeo, 2.

O

obeisance (I do), veneror, 1.
obey, pareo, 2.
old, antiquus, -a, -um.
only (adj.), unicus, -a, -um.
order, iussum, -i, n.; imperium, -i, n.
out (of lights), extinctus, -a, -um.

P

pale (I am), palleo, 2.
pavement, pavimentum, -i, n.
pear-tree, pirus, -i, f.
perish, pereo, -ii, 4.
pick-axe, dolabra, -ae, f,
pile (n.) cumulo, 1.
pillage (n.), rapina.
pillage (v.), diripere, -ui, 3.
pitch, pix, picis, f.
politics, respublica, -ae, f.
pretty well (I am), belle habeo.
prisoner, reus, -i, m.
prospect, spes, -ei, f.
prosperity, res secundae.
proud, arrogans, -antis.
put on, induo, -i, 3.

Q

quantity, aliquantum.

R

raise (a siege), solvo, -i, 3.
recognize, noscito, 1.
recover, convalesco, -valui, 3.
recovery, salus, -utis, f,
renounce, abicio, -ieci, 3.
report, nuntio, 1.
resolve, constituo, -i, 3.
respecting (particip.), memor (with genit.).
revive, refoveo, 2.
right (adj.) par.
risk, periculum, i.
roar, fremitus, -us, m.
roof, tectum, -i, n.
rouse, concito, 1.
row hard (to), incitare se.

S

sail, navigo, 1.
savage (n.), barbarus, -i, m.
savage (adj.), atrox, -ocis.
schoolfellow, condiscipulus, -i, m.
scorch, uro, ussi, 3.
scout, explorator, -is, m.
screened, tutus, -a, -um.
seize (arms), arripio, -ui, 3.
seized (by a disease), correptus, -a, -um.
send away, dimitto, -misi, 3.
send into, immitto, 3.
separate, divido, -visi, -visum, 3.
serious, gravis, -e.
set on fire, incendo, -di, -sum, 3.
shade, umbra.
shipwrecked (man), naufragus, -i, m.
show, doceo, 2.
shrouded, contectus, -a, -um.
siege, obsidio, -nis, f.

sink down, collabor, -lapsus, 3.
skilful, peritus, -a, -um (genit.).
slink, me subduco, 3.
smiling, renidens, -ntis.
smoke, fumus, -i, m.
so great, tantus, -a, -um.
so long as, dum.
(as) **soon** (as), ut primum.
soon, brevi.
sorrowing, maestus, -a, -um.
spare, parco, peperci, 3.
sparrow, passer, -is, m.
stay, maneo, mansi, 2.
strait, frĕtum, -i, n.
strongish, acrior (compar. of acer).
stun, sopio, 4.
sudden, subitus, -a, -um.
swim, nato, 1.

T

tall, procerus, -a, -um.
thank, gratias ago (dat.).
tell, iubeo, iussi, 2.
therefore, itaque.
(in the) **thickest** (of the fray), in mediis hostibus.
thirst, sitis, -is, f.
throne (fig.), regnum, -i, n.
townspeople, oppidani, -orum.
treasure, thesaurus, -i, m.
tremble all over, contremisco, -tremui, 3.
triumph (in), victor.
tyrant, tyrannus, -i, m.

U

unable to restrain, impotens, -entis (with genit.).
understand, intelligo, -lexi, 3; perspicio, -spexi, 3.
unwell, to be, nauseo, 1.
unwillingly, invitus, -a, -um.

V

vanquished, victus, -a, -um.
victorious, victor, -is, m.
violence, vis, f.

W

warn, moneo, 2; denuntio, 1.
wealthy, locuples, -etis.
wear anything on the head (to), capite operto esse, *i.e.* to be with covered head.
weep, fleo, flevi, 2.
welcome (adj.), gratus, -a, -um.
well (see 'recover').
worm, vermis, -is, m.
worthlessness, nequitia.
where, ubi.
why, cur.

Y

year, annus, -i, m.

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